The Bucks County Gazette.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—The body of a colossal rhinoceros was recently found in Siberia, a county most rich in gigantic fossils. Like the mammoth washed ashore by the Lena River in 1799, it is remarkably well prepreserved, the skin being unbroken and covered with long hair.

—After a cruise of a few months in the South Pacific Ocean, a French man-of-war was recently found to have specimens of living coral growing upon its hull, which interesting discovery has thrown some light on the question of the rapidity of growth of corals. The evidence tends to show that the vessel on passing a reef of the Gambier Islands, against which it rubbed, had picked up a young *Fungia*, which adhered to the sheathing of the ship, and grew to the size and weight it had when observed—a diameter of nine inches and a weight of two and one-half pounds—in nine weeks.

—An Australian correspondent furnishes interesting proof of the provident and far-seeing instinct of bees. Last year the drought in New South Wales was of long duration, and the denizens of the apiaries suffered much from it. This year the bees have made provision against a similar emergency by filling a large number of the external cells in every hive with pure water instead of honey. It is believed that the instinct of the insects leads them to anticipate a hot summer and to provide againt it.

—By means of newly-improved improved pumps, it is possible to secure a vacuum so neary perfect that a given space will contain not more than the hundred-millionth of it normal quantity of air.

—The *Journal de Physique*—long edited by M. d'Almeida, lately deceased—narrates this interesting episode: During the investment and siege of Paris by the German armies in 1870-71 M. d'Almeida took a prominent part in certain attempts to reestablish telegraphic communication between Paris and the provinces, using the River Seine as a conductor. This suggestion originated with M. Bourbouze (of galvanometer fame), who was, after the war, created a chevalier for his suggestion. It was proposed to send powerful currents into the River Seine from batteries at the nearest available point outside the German lines, and to receive in Paris, by delicate galvanometers, from the river such a portion of these currents as might not have leaked into the earth. After some preliminary experiments, it was decided to make the attempt, and accordingly on Dec. 17, 1870, M. d'Almeida was despatched by balloon to the provinces in order to try to establish this novel mode of telegraphy without wires. The balloon descended after sunday perils in the Arcadian solitudes of Champagne outside the Prussian lines. Thence he proceeded to Havre, where he was compelled to wait for the arrival of apparatus from England. The instruments were conveyed to Poissy, where M. d'Almeida arrived on Jan. 14, 1871. Ice in the river now interfered, and ere the attempt at communication could be made the armistice was proclaimed. It was too late; and the world missed a famous scientific exploit from among those which made the siege of Paris notable beyond all other sieges of history.

—A late novel application of electricity is the construction of a soldering iron in which a piece of platinum is heated by the electric current, and employed to fuse any kind of solder.

—A new use for photography in connection with the higher arts has been found in the discovery that it may be relied upon to detect any restoration or tampering with old paintings. On recently examining the first proof of a well-known Madonna, in the British National Gallery, the photographer observed a disfiguring blur over the forehead. No such blur was discernible in the original, except upon close inspection with the aid of a magnifying glass. The microscopic examination showed that the restorer had repaired some casual damage with a skill that reproduced the color and the texture of the painter; but he had not used the same pigments, and this was instantly detected by the subtle chemistry of light.

—Recent investigations have shown the depth of the ocean between latitudes sixty degrees north and sixty degrees south to be nearly three miles, or 2500 fathoms. The greatest depth which has been ascertained by sounding is five miles and a quarter, or 4,620 fathoms, and occurs in the Northwest Pacific Ocean. This represents a thickness of the water layer nearly equal to the height of the loftiest known mountain.

—The effect of alloying certain metals with certain other metals is quite remarkable. The presence of one-twentieth of one per cent of lead in standard gold will render a bar an inch thick so brittle that it may readily be broken by a slight rap with a hammer.

—Several electric railways will be exhibited at the forthcoming exhibition of electrical apparatus at Paris, and will doubtless attract much attention from scientific men.

On the Cedar Bluffs of the Cumberland river, five miles south of Somerset, Ky., the birds have been holding a convention. If the accounts are correct, all the feathered tribes known to that region, and many seldom or never seen in this country, have been represented. Their sessions began every day at sundown, and their numbers were so great that when disturbed by a curious visitor the noise of their wings was like distant thunder. The most singular feature of the gathering was the perfect harmony and good will that prevailed. The hawk and the dove, the sparrow and the owl, perched on the same branch, and conferred with apparent pleasure and profit. In the morning when the session ended the air was thick with darting forms of every size and color. This description sounds apocryphal, and is probably somewhat exaggerated, but naturalists have long admitted the occasional congregation of birds of different species drawn together by some means and for some purpose which baffled all rational attempts at explanation.

A clergy garden of forty-six acres, believed to be the largest in the world, is cultivated in the suburbs of London, and produces annually about half a million [illegible]

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

—Dr. Howard Crosby's recent address upon temperance has been the subject of an unprecedented amount of reviewing and severity of criticism, not only from the organs of the temperance societies, but particularly from the religious journals. Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler says, in the New York *Independent:*

"Joseph Cook has built a Monday morning pulpit in Boston, which is visible over the whole continent and across the sea. In that pulpit he has struck some sturdy and unanswerable blows in favor of prohibitory legislation against tippling-houses and in favor of the principles and practice of total abstinence from all intoxicants. During his absence in Europe his lecture committee have admitted to his pulpit my genial and eloquent friend, Chancellor Crosby, who has opened his broadsides against nearly every position which Mr. Cook has taken upon the subject of temperance. If that pulpit is to become, like certain clubs in Boston, the theatre of 'free discussion,' then I submit that they might as well invite Prof. Huxley to assail Mr. Cook's positions on evolution, or Col. Ingersoll to assail his views on the inspiration of the Word and the doctrine of atonement.

"One of the most remarkable things about Dr. Crosby's discourse is its title. He calls it a "Calm View of the Temperance Question,' and then dashes into a heated tirade against the 'wild radicalism of teetotalers,' whom he denounces as fanatics, as unmanly, as twisters of Scripture, as radical agitators, and as infatuated defenders of a system that is utterly impracticable and is 'increasing the drunkenness in the land!' If my friend utters all this when he is calm, what might we expect from him if he were excited? When I reached the following sentence in his discourse, I was inclined to name it a 'comical view of temperance,' for I could not refrain from the Christian liberty of a hearty laugh. He asserts that the total abstinence system is contrary to revealed religion and harmful to the interests of the country, and exclaims:

"'I charge upon this system the growth of drunkenness in our land and the general demoralization among religious communities; and I call upon all sound-minded thinking men to stop the enormities of this false system.'

"As soon as I could take breath, after this phillipic, I began to recall some of the names of the most conspicuous advocates of the total abstinence movement, and in the front rank I find Albert Barnes, Bishop McIlvaine, Lyman Beecher, Bishop Alonzo Potter, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, among the dead; and Joseph Cook, Charles H. Spurgeon, Dr. Richardson, Canon Farrar, Bishop Lightfoot and Bishop Elicott, among its living defenders."

—The Boston *Congregationalist* says

Chancellor Crosby's recent Monday lecture upon the temperance question may be called, on the whole, a plea for moderate drinking as opposed to total abstinence. * * * Try this thing apart from yourself, and in your thought of your son or daughter, and see if you would not feel the most of security as to their future if you knew they would not use any of these drinks at all. If that be true it covers the whole case, and it makes it wise and right for you, too, never to use them yourself.

Zion's Herald, in a long and able editorial, says:

The lecture was misnamed. It was not a "calm view" of the subject. The lecturer, indeed, was perfectly self-possessed, as he always is; his language, except in a few instances, was not violent and never vituperative; but he was not calm. His opinions were presented as dogmatically, and positively, and earnestly as the English language admits of its being done. He was evidently very much aroused. The discourse was not at all a calm discussion of the question, but a heated and special defense of positions he has taken against the attacks of those differing from him on the temperance question. One of his severest indictments against the advocates of total abstinence was the bitterness and severity of their invectives against those differing with them in opinion; but nothing could exceed the contempt which the doctor expressed for those who dare to hold a different interpretation from himself of certain passages of Scripture—albeit some of them are his peers in Biblical scholarship—and views at variance with his own opinion of the nature and effects of wine and fermented liquors. This heat to which he refers, and which he exhibits, arises from a partially sanctified human nature; and Dr. Crosby certainly is one of the legitimate descendants of Adam.

—*The Advance*, Chicago, says:

"If only it had been a calm view!

"If that is a calm view of what the Christian temperance people are doing in this country toward counteracting what intemperance is doing, what would a perturbed view be! A discourse so full of evidence of exasperated prejudice, and so 'rich in abusive epithet,' we have not seen for a year at least. Such variety and impassioned affluence of dispassioned epithet and other characterization must have severely taxed even Chancellor Crosby's well known genius for language.

"To-day, in all liquor-dealers' associations, in saloons and other tippling places, Dr. Crosby is the most popular 'divine' in America. The journals published in their interests are exultant over his counterblast at the temperance people and his commendation of moderate drinking."

The *Presbyterian Journal*, of Philadelphia, says:

"We do not know any Christian total abstainer who has used towards opponents such uncharitable language as Dr. Crosby has here employed.

"It is also true that he has exposed himself to ridicule. It provokes an almost irresistible smile to read his declaration that 'the total abstinence propaganda has been an overbearing and tyrannical power' which has been 'bull-dozing' the church and the country. Who are this propaganda? * * *

"General Assembly after General Assembly of our beloved Church, to which the New York Chancellor owes allegiance has taken the total abstinence position which he assails. Have those Assemblies been part of the infamous propaganda?

Dr. Crosby's fundamental assumption is an error. He can not maintain it. His position will inevitably go down before this reform movement, which is the movement of God; but, in the meantime, our New York brother has ministered rare comfort to drinkers and liquor-producers, and that is to be sorely regretted."

—The *Central Christian Advocate*, of St. Louis, says:

"He can not see that this present condition is the natural product of the system that he advocates. The temperance cause certainly has not produced the drunkenness which he condemns. The doctor is at least twenty years behind the times. Probably he does not see the crowd of tipplers, and drunkards, and dram-shop keepers who find comfort in his position."

—The Michigan *Lever* says:

"The reverend gentleman has the thanks of all the liquor-dealers in the country. They endorse him to a man. Now let him extend his logic by telling people to practice little sins and avoid the big ones. Sin, carried to excess, is a very bad thing; but if people could so govern themselves only to commit minor transgressions the world would be better, this preacher could say. He might go on and show that the Master made a mistake by urging a warfare on all sin, that he could have accomplished more by moderation and toleration. Such men only serve the cause of evil, for they encourage its abettors."

—The *Methodist*, after quoting what Dr. Crosby says against the pledge, says:

"To which a 'free lover' would add that 'instead of regulating marriage' from within, the customs of the country 'debauch the conscience' by tying up married couples with a pledge to live together 'until death parts them.' It might be interesting to have a definition of the point or line where pledges to do just and comely things become immoral and debauch the conscience. Every Christian has made a pledge to his church to do right; is that also a 'moral error?'"

—The *Western Christian Advocate* says:

"The views set forth by the Chancellor would strike at God's law in the Ten Commandments, and make against all human laws for the prevention and suppression of crime. By the same course of reasoning society should allow everybody to carry deadly weapons and trust to the virtue of every individual not to make deadly use of them. Society should make no laws against prostitution and its agents, no laws against usurious interest, and no barriers to monopolies, allow free marriage and free divorce, and a hundred other things that are now regarded as needing restraints, and within the purview and province of legislation."

—The *Boston Transcript* says:

"Chancellor Crosby has done more to discourage those who are seeking to influence sons, husbands and brothers to abstain absolutely from the use of alcohol, to the end that they and theirs may be saved from sorrow, disgrace and ruin, than all the rumshops in Boston."

—The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, says:

"A great opportunity was thrown away, the division among temperance people was made more bitter; the enemies of temperance were encouraged, and apparently much more harm than good was done."

—The Lewistown (Me.) *Journal* says

"The trouble with men like Dr. Crosby is that they fail to take notice of stern facts. Drunkenness is most prevalent where moderate drinking is fashionable and no prohibitory laws vex the tippler. Most men become drunkards by trying to drink moderately, and fail."

—The *Christian Leader* says:

"Chancellor Crosby certainly has a view of temperance, but he is a queer man to call it a 'calm' one. His definition of calmness must indeed be a puzzle to lexicographers. We have submitted to the penance of a careful reading of the lecture which, when given in the Monday course, so amazed, we may say so chagrined, his audience. His 'calm view of temperance' may be condensed into something like this: 'You men and women who advocate total abstinence are a set of liars, tricksters, hypocrites and infidels, only you do not know that you are. You deal in lies, and tricks, and perversions of Scriptures; yet your motives are good' Now, it strikes us that while a man may deal in fallacies and not know that he does, it is a contradiction in terms to say that he deals in falsehoods and tricks, not knowing them to be such. But the Chancellor evidently has a new dictionary."

—The *Washingtonian*, of Chicago, says:

"Dr. Howard Crosby occupies an unenviable position as a retarder of true temperance work. He is now spending his time and talents in trying to show that men should drink beer and wine moderately. Dr. Crosby appears to be knowingly blind. He denies that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness. He certainly knows better. * * * The arguments of Chancellor Crosby are the veriest humbug, and he should no longer insult temperance people by professing to be in sympathy with the cause they advocate."

—The *American Wesleyan* says:

"On his own principles his position is untenable. His Biblical argument for moderate drinking does not prove that we should so drink now. It by no means follows, on Biblical principles, that a practice once allowable is always to be allowed."

—The Buffalo *Christian Advocate* asks:

"Now, we should like to know what hope there is of securing and maintaining a law that shall give license to only one seller to 'one thousand inhabitants in each town,' without first getting a majority of the people to adopt total abstinence?"

—The *Episcopal Recorder* says:

"The attitude of so great and so good a man as the Chancellor of the University of New York towards the temperance question must cause grief and surprise to many. The evils of moderate drinking as the inevitable percursor of intemperance, seem to us to be beyond contradiction. The drinking usages of society, from the days of Noah down, have only brought distress and anguish upon the world. Drunkenness has never existed unless introduced by those usages."

—The *Evangelical Messenger* says:

"Dr. Crosby, Chancellor of the University of New York, in a recent 'Monday lecture' in Boston, shocked the Bostonians, and the friends of temperance reform generally, by his defense of 'moderate drinking.' While we can admire the courage of a man who dares enunciate opinions that will leave him without a following, except that one of doubtful utility—the liquor interest—we can not refrain from expressing our regret that he should lend the power of his great name and influence to justify a habit which the experience of years has proved to be as perilious as climbing along the crevice of a glacier or the mouth of the bottomless pit. The difference between a moderate and an immoderate drinker is often more faciful than real."

—The *Standard*, Chicago, says·

"We believe that it is Dr. Crosby's plan to regulate the trade in intoxicating drinks, so as to prevent the wholesale poisoning now practised, and so as to afford opportunity for the testing of his principle that restriction in the sale and moderation in the use of such drinks are what the case needs. We should respectfully submit to him that all the facts of the present situation testify to the utter abortiveness of all measures of this kind."

STOLEN KISSES.

BY G. C. BINGHAM.

In silence and hush of a dream,
With never a sound to be heard,
But a touch of lips in the gleam
Of the fire, and never a word;
The echo will ever repeat,
Breaking the silence in twain,
"Stolen kisses are always sweet,
And love is never in vain!"

For a kiss would a maiden wake
From the dream of a dreamful sleep,
And a touch of true love would break
The peace that the blue eyes keep.
For ever the echo shall greet,
Like song of a ripening rain,
"Stolen kisses are always sweet,
And love is never in vain!"

When hearts and lips have grown cold,
And love lives but for an hour;
When life's romance has been told,
And kisses have lost their power,
Then shall soft memory fleet,
No more a dream to enchain;
Yet stolen kisses are always sweet,
And love is never in vain.

COLLAR AND ELBOW.

Before Father Ryan came quietly into our rough mining town, we had never observed any suspicious religious character mousing around for a gospel ranch. In fact, none of us ever had taken thought to ask if any man in camp had any religion of any kind; but when Father Ryan came there he seemed to know all about it. He called the people of his faith together, or visited them one at a time, and among the first things we knew he began with his own hands, assisted by others, to grade a level spot on one of the rock-faced hills surrounding the town.

When we stopped on our way to and from work, we asked.

"What'r you goin' to put up?" and the father, embracing his shovel handle long enough to seem to be about to spit on his gloved hands, stood up and replied

"A small edifice to the worship of God."

"Oh! church, eh?"

"Well, begging your pardon, hardly a church, but a bit of a cabin just."

"What kind?"

"Catholic." And the father went on shoveling the loose earth and small rocks over the side of the grade, as if he had no greater concern in the matter than the employment of his time until sundown. By-and-by the chapel began to assume the form of a structure, which, like each of the various hoisting works, looked down from its stony eminence upon the town of cabins clustered in the hollow of the hills.

When the house was roofed in and externally complete, the irreverent wits of the camp dubbed in "Purgatory H'istin' Works."

This new title coming to Father Ryan, he smiled meekly, and said.

"Sure it's not a bad name at all, and glory to God! I've great hopes I'll be the means of hoisting many a poor soul into eternal glory."

It was no easy matter to collect the money to pay for the religious building in our camp, because we had all been so long away from what age called religious influences, and free from the so-called restraints of divine grace, that we thought such notions superfluous. We had seen our fellows sicken and die, or die without being sick, we had cared for, nursed, or buried them without the "benefit of the clergy." Full many a harsh refusal and profane snub fell to the lot of Father Ryan, as he went from mine to mine on pay days, in his effort to gather into the treasury of the Lord a small part of the hard earnings, much of which otherwise was destined to cross the green cloth of the gaming-table, or disappear through the till of the bar-room counter.

The pay-days at the mines in our camp were from the first to fourth of each month; but in the year when Father Ryan was building his chapel, two of the largest works announced that their mines would pay off on the day before Christmas, and shut down for repairs during the holidays.

Now, about half way between these shut-down mines and the town there was a little swale in the hillside at an abrupt elbow in the road. In this little swale, and on a level with the road-bed, an enterprising spirit graded into the hill, forming a smooth, level space. On the front half of this level, and occupying about half the space, the man of enterprise erected what the poets call a hostelrie, that is to say, a place of refrshment—mostly alcoholic and nicotinic—for the accommodation of the constant goers to and fro between the town and the mines.

It was a rough log-on-end building, roofed with willows overlaid with ryegrass, and weighed down with a coating of earth. The two ends fitted up against the rocky sides of the graded recess. The front was nothing imposing as to architecture, and the rear was like the front, only instead of facing any road view, it formed one side of a square, unroofed theatre, the other sides of which were walled about by quarried faces of the natural rock. The real theatre had a native rock flooring, quarried and chipped smooth for no purpose originally other than for a place for storage for empty barrels, boxes, etc. But shortly after the inauguration of alcoholic entertainment in the house, and before the yard could be dedicated to its intended use, there was an impromptu wrestling bout in this convenient but crude arena, and from that day forward the house and place became known far and wide among the silver hills as the "Collar and Elbow."

On New Year's Day the "Collar and Elbow" was dispensing free egg-nog to its patrons, and the low log-house was full of noisy brawny men, talking gesticulating, drinking, smoking, and profaning the King's English artistically. Father Ryan came, beaming like a stout cherub, into the crowd, and, taking off his hat, said in a mellow, soft voice, as he laid his hat upon the end of the counter:

"A happy New Year to you, gentlemen, one and all, and many happy returns of the same."

"Hello, padre! come up and take a drink with the boys," said a stout miner, in a rough yet kindly way, looking inquiringly into the father's face and laying a hand gently on his shoulder.

"Well," said his Reverence, "not wishing to spoil conviviality in moderation, I'll do it."

"Bully for you, old man! Yer, give the padre a bumper o' nog."

"No, you'll excuse me," said the father, "it's not egg-nog I'll take, but a glass of wine. I've a poor head for mixed liquors."

"All right, padre,—anything you like."

The bar-keeper quietly passed the wine to the priest.

"Now, gentlemen," said Father Ryan, after emptying his glass, and with his hat still on the counter, "if you'll kindly excuse me, I have a little business with each of you."

"Well, we'll excuse you. What's the little business?"

"Well, then, it's just this. I'm in sore need of a few more dollars to finish the little house on the hill, and I'd be obliged to each one of you if you'd put what you think you can spare into my hat there on the counter, as a holiday contribution to the good cause."

"See yer, boys, the padre wants to finish his h'istin' works. Let's all chip. There's mine," and the miner threw his half dollars into the hat.

The example was contagious, and the silver was piled into the hat. Father Ryan stood beaming on the boys as they contributed to his holy store.

"Has everybody anteed? See yer, Nate," to a big-boned, American-built man, who sat on the end of a board bench in the corner, "come up and pool."

"Not if I know myself," said Nate, sulkily.

"Go for him, padre—speak a piece to him."

The men turned about and faced the disssenting Nate, jeering and gibing at him.

"Oh, now, gentleman, be aisy," said his reverence, with a light wave of the hand. "Every man has a right to give or refuse, as his feelings prompt him; and I'm thinking it's not for regard of the money that the gentleman refuses to contribute. If I might I would ask him if he does not think some kind of religion is a good thing."

"You can ask me anything you please; but I'm not buildin' meeting-houses."

"Do you not think they ought to be built?" asked the father, softly.

"I don't care whether they are built or not; I'm not in the business."

"Wouldn't you give toward a charity?"

"Meetin'-houses are no charity."

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the priest, "if you'll add $10 to the amount in my hat, I'll agree to show you before next New Year's Day, if you are alive, that it is a charity, or I will on that day pay you back the money, and 2 per cent a month interest, or, if you die before that day, the money shall be paid toward your funeral expenses. Come, now, what do you say."

"I don't say nothin' to that. But I'll tell you what I'll do."

"What?" asked his reverence.

"I'll put up $20 against any man's $20 that I can throw any man in the house, best two falls out of three, and if I lose the money goes into the hat."

"O-a-ah!" growled some one, "yer don't want to challenge a priest, do ye?"

"Whist! Wait a moment," said Father Ryan, interrupting the speaker. Then turning to the challenger, who still sat in the corner: "When and where do you propose to wrestle?"

"Right now, and right here, in the back yard, on the stone floor."

"What hold?"

"Collar and elbow."

"Gentlemen," said Father Ryan, blandly, as he turned to the crowd, "if one among you will be kind enough to put up the money, with the help of God I'll try to win it."

"Here's your money!" said the bar-keeper, spanking the heavy gold twenty on the board.

"And here's the mate to it," said Nate, rising from his place in the corner and striking a second twenty on top of the first.

Now all was excitement. The egg-nog was forgotten, while betting became the order of the hour.

"Twenty dollars even that the padre wins! I bet my last dollar on religion every pop!"

"Two to one on Nate Smith—from $10 to $100."

The preliminaries being all settled, the impromptu athletes stepped to the centre, shook hands, and then, standing front to front, took each other by the collar with one hand and by the elbow of each with each other hand, and the muscular bout began.

The collar-and-elbow wrestle between skilled contestants is really, so to speak, a fist fight with the feet. One would think, in viewing the kicks of mailed feet, that shins would be broken like pipe-stems, but it is not often one wrestler is permitted to get a square-toed kick upon the shins of the other, where there is science on both sides.

But to really describe the tripping, kicking, fending, foiling, and muscular writhing of the contestants on this New Year's Day in the stone amphitheatre behind the log saloon, is not in the power of this pen, nor in any power slower than Maybridge's lightning photographer, but the result was that, after poising on the brink of alternate success and defeat, Nate Smith went down, solid, on the flat of his back, taking care, however, to stiffen his neck against a sounding rap of his conscious *cabesa* on the hard floor.

"Score one for the church!" shouted a knowing one in the crowd.

"Hurrah for the padre—he's a little bull with the clay on his horns."

Once again the strugglers came to the centre, and now again the contest was waged with all the vigor of the human animal, supplemented by that essence of immortality known as intellect. This second bout was even more warily worked through than the first—each man having already tested the skill of the other—but it ended in a drawn battle, both men coming down together, with a terrible fall upon the hard floor. This time there were serious inquiries to know if either man was hurt.

"Hurt, is it? Yes, indade I am; but I'm not injured."

"I'm not injured either, but I've got as much of this thing as I want at present," said Nate, and then added, "we'll postpone the other fall till next New Year's."

"No we won't!" shouted the crowd; "that's a dead give away."

"All right, boys. Father Ryan are you ready?" said Nate.

"Ready, please, God," and he stepped to his place. "I'm here among tigers, like an early martyr in the amphitheatre."

Nate extended his hand, which the martyr grasped good naturedly, but instead of taking hold of his collar, Nate, holding the priest by the hand, turned to the crowd and said:

"Boys, here's a man that has throwed me once, and 'tied' me once. I've done my level best to save my money and win his, but it can't be done. The best I can do is to fall with him. I throw up the sponge. The money goes in the hat."

At this speech there was cheering and grumbling, but the cheers predominated.

"Gentlemen," said the father, "my opponent has acted throughout this contest just like a Christian knight and a chivalrous spirit, and I wish to say that, if there is any dissatisfaction with his conclusions, I will waive any claim I may have upon the sum of money at issue in this wager, and, further, if he is willing, we will, turn and turn about, wrestle with any dissatisfied person or persons, one at a time, of course, until there is no shadow of complaint of unfairness. But I want it understood that all we both earn goes into the hat."

"I'm willin'," said Nate, "and I'm agreeable to that last prop, but my twenty goes into the hat all the same, and no more jaw-bone about it."

There being no takers of the last proposition, the wrestlers resumed their ordinary garments. The egg-nog drinking began again, while the priest, after stowing the collected money away in his various pockets, placed his hat upon his head, took another light glass of wine in compliment of the season, then shook hands all around, and said:

"Gentleman, let your mirth be seasoned with moderation, all your contests with kindness, and so strive, in season and out, that all your days shall produce good citizenship. I am deeply obliged to you all for the hearty fairness and squareness of my reception to-day. Good-bye."

It is needless to add that the "bit of a chapel" was entirely finished, and that Nate Smith and "the boys" drop in now and then on a Sunday—"not," as he says, "that I care for hallelujah in Latin, but just to give the padre a send-off."

* * *

Thad Stevens in Congress.—Thaddeus Stevens, of the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, was the recognized leader of the small band of anti-slavery men in the House, and as the Republican strength there increased he continued his despotic rule. No Republican was permitted by "Old Thad" to oppose his imperious will without receiving a tongue-lashing that terrified others, if it did not bring the refractory representative back into party harness. Rising by degrees, as a telescope is pulled out, until he stood in a most ungraceful attitude, his heavy black hair falling down over his cavernous brows, and his cold little eyes twinkling with anger, he would make some ludicrous remark, and then, reaching to his full height, he would lecture the offender against party discipline, sweeping at him with his large, bony right hand, in uncouth gestures, as if he would clutch him and then shake him. He would often use invectives, which he took care should never appear printed in the official reports, and John Randolph, in his original prime, was never so imperiously insulting as was Mr. Stevens toward those whose political actions he controlled.

Mr. Stevens was a firm believer in the old maxim ascribed to the Jesuits, "the end justifies the means," and, as he set morality at defiance, he was an early and zealous champion of the equality of the black and the white races. He was a good debater, and there was an undercurrent of dry humor about him that often disarmed his political opponents. When, on one occasion, a South Carolina representative undertook to lecture him for his anti-slavery views, and talked about a slave on his own rice plantation who was a pious deacon, Mr. Stevens gruffly asked what the price of deacons was in that vicinity, and whether a negro would command a higher price because he was a deacon.

* * *

Crossing the Streets.—It is a rare treat to see a Parisienne cross a muddy street. She advances tip-toe to the edge of the pavement. There she poises like a bird ready for flight, and then deftly she raises her dress more than enough to show her embroidered skirt, the dainty hose, and elegant bottines; and without more delay she trips across, toe and heel hardly touching and the mud refusing to cling to the fairy feet that hardly leave an impression on it. Landed on the other side, she gives her fine feathers a little shake into place and passes on with shoes that look as if put on at that moment. Watch an English woman immediately afterward. She reaches the curbstone, comes to a dead standstill, and solidly contemplates the muddy road. Finally she selects a route. Then very cautiously she lifts her shoes, making sure the tops of her boots are under cover, and then slowly advancing she puts her right foot out—plump it goes, the water oozing over it, and then splash! splash! until the other side is reached, when with soiled skirts and soaked shoes, she proceeds on her wet and muddy way. Nothing could be more characteristic of their respective nationalities, and nothing could be more amusing than the mutual contempt for each other's ways.

* * *

A history almost as sad and romantic as that of Romeo and Juliet is attached to Green Mount, the well-known cemetery at Baltimore, Md. The property was once owned by John Oliver, a wealthy English merchant. His only child, a beautiful girl of twenty, was loved by a young man whose only unfitness to become her husband lay in the fact that a personal feud existed between him and the girl's stern father. They met clandestinely, and planned an elopement. The father found it out, and gave orders to his servants to patrol the grounds by night and shoot all trespassers. Disguised in man's clothing, the girl attempted to escape, and was shot dead at the gate. Grief-stricken, her father erected a mausoleum upon the spot, and deeded the entire property to the city for a cemetery.

* * *

The song of the dessert—Good-by, sweet tart, good-by.

Fighting the Snow.—The North-western Railway Company has spent over three hundred thousand dollars in the fight against snow, since October last. Thirty-four immense snow plows have had plenty of work, and these have been "backed up" tremendously by from two to six locomotives each. The might of these plows and the great power of a snow drift may be estimated from the facts that one plow weighing forty-eight thousand pounds, ballasted by eighty thousand pounds of railway iron and driven by six locomotives, attacked a snow-choked cutting, *but was defeated!* The drift was fifty-two feet high. When the workmen, after the tremendous charge, caught a glimpse of the immense plow, they found that it with all its one one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds had been repelled as if it were a feather, and that it had rolled disconsolately over the drift and had lodged against some forest trees where it proposes to remain until summer. One bridge on the road crosses a gully seventeen feet deep. This gully filled up and the snow was piled fifteen feet over bridge and stream. From one cut three hundred and twenty-four thousand cubic yards of snow were taken, but in eight hours the wind had piled it up full again. Nine separate trains of cars with an average of seventy-five workmen each cleared the way between Chicago and Elgin, one day. Nine thousand men have been employed from time to time during the winter as shovelers.

* * *

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—The April number abounds in highly attractive features, prominent among them being the first instalment of a new serial novel by the popular writer Frank Lee Benedict, it is entitled "A Late Remorse," and promises to be of intense interest There is an article on "Thomas Carlyle," by A. H. Guernsey, with 11 illustrations; "A Journey Through the Dismal Swamp," by Alfred Trumble, 4 illustrations, "The Charitable Side of New York—What it Does for the Young," 11 illustrations; "Cricket as Played in England," by N. Robinson, 8 illustrations; "Glimpses of the Rhine," by Lady Blanche Murphy, 13 illustrations; etc., etc. The department of fiction contains, besides Mr. Benedict's novel, several brilliant stories and sketches by popular writers. Among the poems are "In the Bastile, 1750," by Etta W. Pierce; "After Many Years," by H. Wellington Vrooman; "The Fairy Revel," "An April Song," "The Rose," etc., etc., most of them tastefully illustrated. Professor Duncan has a most interesting article on "Earthquakes," with 13 illustrations, and Janet E. Ruutz-Rees one on "George Eliot," with 8 illustrations. The miscellaneous articles afford both entertainment and instruction. There are 128 quarto pages in the number and over a 100 illustrations, together with a handsome colored frontispiece, "The Maniac Mother," from a painting by Merle. A single copy is only 25 cents; annual subscriptions, $3, postpaid Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

* * *

Eclectic Magazine.—The *Eclectic* for April is a "George Eliot number," containing the most important of the articles that were called forth in England by the death of the famous novelist. Among these are "George Eliott. A Personal Sketch," from *Blackwood's Magazine*, making some interesting disclosures regarding her early relations with the Blackwood house. "George Eliot. A Critical Study," by Leslie Stephen, and "George Eliot Her Moral Influence," by One who Knew Her. No one interested in the career and character of George Eliot should fail to read these articles.

The remaining contents of the number are of the usual variety and interest, comprising an interesting paper on "Thomas Carlyle," "A Day with Liszt in 1880," by Rev. H. R. Haweis; "A Persian Apologue," by Austin Dobson; "Some Facts about Fishes," by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. "On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters. II. Portia," by One who has Personated them (Helen Faucit Martin). "Old Marriage Customs;" "The Bishop Astray," a piquant comedietta; "Et tu in Arcadia Vixisti," by R. L. Stevenson; "Kith and Kin," a novel, by Jessie Fothergill, author of "The First Violin." "Lord Campbell's Memoirs," by A. Wayward "Woman's Claim," by Emily Pfeiffer; "Frank Buckland, the Naturalist," by Spencer Walpole "Mr. Whymper's Ascent of Chimborazo," "The Tractarians," by James Anthony Froude, "Athletics and Education," by Hely Hutchinson Almond; "Fat-behind-the-Eye," by Julius Beerbohm; Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art; and Miscellany. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single copy, 45 cents; Trial subscription for three months, $1.

* * *

In the *North American Review* for April is a noteworthy article by Judge A. W. Tourgee, in which the professed reformers of the civil service are put on the defensive and their schemes of reform pronounced to be incompatible with American ideas of self-government, and on divers other grounds inadmissible and impracticable. The same number of the Review contains, under the fanciful title, "The Thing that Might Be," a profoundly philosophical study of the laws and conditions of human progress, by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. The third article is a strong defense of the Roman Catholic side of the controversy about religion in the Public Schools, from the pen of Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester. The great problem of the governmental control of monopolies is discussed with reference to railway management by the Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, who contends that when a railway company is incorporated by any State it agrees to this much and no more: that its property shall be subject to such legislative control as the act of incorporation embraces, to the exercise of the taxing and police powers of the State, and to the power of eminent domain. The same problem, in its bearing upon telegraph lines, is ably discussed by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer. Mr. John Fiske has an article on The Historic Genesis of Protestantism, and Mr. Anthony Trollope, an essay on the Poet Longfellow. Mr. Desire Charnay, the author of the series of papers on the ruined cities of Central America, has for more than two months been pursuing his researches in regions remote from all avenues of communication with the civilized world, and consequently neither the present number of the Review nor the one last preceding it contains any contribution from him. In the May number, however, will be published another of his very instructive papers.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

Under our greatest troubles often lie our greatest treasures.

He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.

We are apt to consider an act wrong because it is unpleasant to us.

Good temper is like a sunny day, shedding brightness on everything.

Souls have complexions too; what will suit one will not suit another.

By being contemptible we set men's minds to the tune of contempt.

True honor is to honesty what the court of chancery is to common law.

Industry needs not wish, and he that lives upon hope will die fasting.

The mirage of falsehood is often mistaken for the verdict valley of truth.

To succeed one must sometimes be very bold, and sometimes very prudent.

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.

The glorified spirit of the infant is as a star to guide the mother to its own blissful clime.

A Pennsylvania man by the name or Early Shad has had his name changed to Allbone.

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.

When gratitude has become a matter of reasoning, there are many ways of escaping from its bonds.

One's self-satisfaction is an untaxed kind of property which it is very unpleasant to find depreciated.

The man who can hold his tongue longest in controversy is one who will come out successful in the end.

People glorify all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might bestow in behalf of their neighbors.

It is not so much what one does as what one tries to do, that makes the soul strong and fit for a noble career.

Misunderstandings are frequently the cause of numberless discussions that often could be rectified with kindness.

"I thought you took an interest in my welfare," said William. "No sir," replied Susan; "only in your farewell."

At a recent dinner an eminent grocer was urged to contribute something to the occasion, is "'twas but a little faded flour." *Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

An exchange speaks of a Chicago man who "has one foot in the grave." Presume it's all they could get in without enlarging the cemetery.—*Boston Post.*

There was a man in Arkansaw
who had a barrel of apple-saw;
He sold it for cash
And in a moment rash
He went to live with his mother-in-law
Who resided in the State of Texaw.

An Ohio girl sued a man for breach of promise, and proved him such a mean scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.

One of the most exasperatingly humiliating moments in a man's life comes at about two A. M., when he gets on his stoop and finds that his night-key is in his other vest.

"Yes," said the school-girl who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class. "I shall have a horse-shoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

An Irishman was accused of stealing a handkerchief of a fellow traveller, but the owner on finding it apologized to Pat and said that it was a mistake. "Arrah, me jewel," retorted Pat, "it was a two-sided mistake—you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman."

"Why should a red cow give white milk?" was the subject for discussion in a suburban agricultural club. After an hour's debate the secretary of the meeting was instructed to milk the cow and bring in a decision according to the merits of the milk. It was blue.

The "rock-a-way," according to the London *World*, is the latest variety of the waltz. It is largely patronized by the indolently inclined. It derives its name from the swaying motion produced by changing the foot on the first note of each bar only, and is a lazy development of the old "hop" waltz.

A New England pastor called upon one of his deacons, with whom he was at variance, and, with an air of great solemnity, said "Brother, it is a shame that this quarrel of ours should bring scandal upon the church. I have prayed earnestly for guidance in the matter, and have come to the conclusion that you must give in, for I can not."

A fond Galveston wife presented her husband with a beautiful suit of blue cloth as a New Year's gift. She was looking at him yesterday, when it struck her that the cloth was fading. Said she: "That suit don't look near as blue as it did when you got it." "That is rather strange, for I feel bluer than ever in it since I got the bill, I assure you. I changed color as soon as I saw it."

* * *

Why he Raised the Rent.—Old Bob Keyworth is one of the hardest landlords in Galveston, Texas. Jim Groce lives in one of Keyworth's houses, and is a very good tenant, while the landlord has never yet had a dollar's worth of repairs done to the house. Not long since Jim went to Keyworth and told him:

"I want you to have that house painted: I am paying twenty dollars a month, and you ought to have it done."

Keyworth refused, so Groce had it done at his own expense. As soon as the painting was over, old Keyworth raised the rent to twenty-five dollars.

"Why do you raise the rent?" asked Jim.

"On account of the improvements," repled the old man; "you know the house has just been painted, and a newly painted house is always worth five dollars more than a shabby-looking one."

* * *

Mexico's Yankee Population.—Mexico is filled with "Yankees," as all people from the United States are called. These "Yankees" embrace engineers, capitalists, tourists, speculators, "drummers" and adventurers. The last named, however are a disgrace to our nation, as they comprise gamblers, travelers and other high personages of both sexes who travel incognito. This country abounds in vast natural resources, but is almost entirely undeveloped. The gold and silver mines are worked on the same plan as one hundred years ago. Sugar is ground, wheat gathered and threshed, cotton spun, paper manufactured, liquors distilled and cloth and textures of all kinds woven in the most primitive style. In fact, all labor-saving machines and the latest inventions and improvements of manufacture and agriculture are just being introduced, hence the profuse abundance of the Yankee, who, with his unusual foresight and enterprise, sees an immense trade to be developed with his own country.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, March 24, 1881.

A CHANCE FOR ANOTHER MILL.

We call attention to a resolution of the Directors of the Bristol Improvement Company, published in another column, offering for sale four hundred shares of their capital stock.

The Company has received an application from parties in Philadelphia to erect upon their usual terms, viz: an annual rental of ten per cent. on the cost, buildings necessary for the accommodation of a paper mill.

The projectors of the Company, appreciating the frequent necessity for manufacturers to have some pecuniary help in the establishment of their business, conceived of the plan of their present organization, as a means of affording the requisite help in such cases, and at the same time secure for themselves and those who might co-operate with them, comparative safety and a fair rate of remuneration for their capital.

The wisdom of their views is fully justified by the result, which, while of incalculable advantage to the borough, has thus far been attained by the efforts of a few men, and the responsibility has rested upon a very small portion of the community.

At this time no one can question the fact that the present prosperity of Bristol is largely due to this Company, and its further growth almost entirely depends upon it. Therefore, every citizen, whether mechanic, tradesman or the owner of real estate, is interested in its operations. Every avocation finds its patrons from among those brought to the town by reason of this Company's action, and every house and every acre of land, within a circuit of many miles, is enhanced in value thereby.

The managers of the Company feel that they personally have assumed as much of the weight of this enterprise as is their full share, and they have, by formal resolution of the Board of Directors, decided to make no further expenditure until a sufficient amount of the stock of the Company is subscribed to place the requisite funds in their hands.

It rests with the people of Bristol to say whether this enterprise, seeking to establish itself here, shall be secured to us, or shall be allowed to find its location among others more alive to their interests than we are. It is necessary that the question be decided promptly. Let every citizen come forward and subscribe for so much of the stock as he can, without waiting for personal solicitation. Subscriptions will be received by the following gentlemen: C. W. Peirce, Charles E. Scheide, Wm. H. Grundy, Robert Rogers and Joshua Peirce, who constitute the Board of Managers, or at the office of the Company, at the Livingston Mills.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT IRELAND.

We invite attention to an article elsewhere, taken from the *London Building and Engineering Times*, on the homes of the Irish farmers, and the mystery is lifted from much of the difficulty between tenant and landlord in that unhappy Island. And there is also much reason for the sympathy expressed for the suffering tenantry among the many of this country, who know full well the tales of their suffering are all, alas! too true.

The condition of things there existing in that beautiful, fruitful gem of the sea, whose people are frugal, industrious, chivalrous and brave, are all due, of course, to the condition of vasssage imposed by Great Britain, but the hardest of all blows upon this people by England was the destruction of their industries through the dogma of Free Trade. As year after year goes by, the condition of the Irish people has been growing worse and worse, family ties broken, and the home forsaken, to become a wanderer or emigrant to a strange land, or remaining to starve. Those who have come hither (and they are much the larger number,) have invariably prospered and succeeded in life. If they have not, it has been their own fault. And it is not unnatnral that this expatriation has caused in the breast of every Irishman hatred of England, and a desire to do her harm, expressed mainly in the effort to stir up insurrection, and carry on an internecine warfare. When will the Irishmen in this country learn that they can fight England better by voting against her Lords and capitalists, than by subscribing money and arms in the vain hope of freeing Ireland by force. The damage England has done Ireland is by breaking up her industries, closing her factories, and compelling her people to scratch a few rods of soil for the daily support of life.

The Irish people are now called an agriculturial people, and England has yearly given to her aristocracy more and more privliege over the lands and tenantry of Ireland, until the misery of its people is complete through the failure of a single crop. And this is Free Trade for Ireland—English Free Trade. It is the kind of Free Trade which England would impose on this land of ours, and as she smilingly sees the sons of the Emerald Isle walk up to the polls, as freeman, to deposit their ballots in this country in favor of English Free Trade—by voting the Democratic ticket—in mass, her Cotton Lords and Iron Kings tauntingly say, to those who believe in protecting our Home Industry, "See! the Irishman knows what Free Trade is, and votes in favor of it for America!" Is this true, Irishmen? Would you have this great land come to be purely an agricultural Free Trade nation, as your own home—Green Ireland is to-day?

—Mr. John Parnell, a brother of the Irish agitator, has an immense peach orchard in Alabama, which has yielded $70,000 worth of peaches. Mr. Parnell came to this country about ten years ago, and buying an old cotton-farm, gradually transformed it into this orchard. He is getting very wealthy.

WINTER, ADIEU!

Winter is over. We have no tears to shed for its departure. We speed it as we would a guest who had tarried with us long enough. We are ready to welcome the soft approach of Spring. We are quite willing to exchange the ice and snow, the wintry winds and harsh elements, for Spring's genial mildness. We turn our backs with satisfaction upon the robust qualities of the frigid season, and greet the more gentle days that one by one salute us. Hail! lovely Spring. The very signs and tokens of her coming win our hearts. There is comfort in the warming air. There is a delight in the simple songs of the spring birds, mingling with the simpler notes of the hardy little creatures that have kept us company the long, long winter. These early pioneers announce the coming of the whole host of merry warblers, with all their variety of song and beauty, and rare joy of life. The flowers, too, are a part of the unfolding Spring. How we dote upon the first sign of bloom! It is never too simple or solitary to light our eyes with admiration. It charms us by what it foretells. It makes its silent appeal to the imagination, and predicts the unbounded possibility of beauty, color and fragrance that will soon charm our senses. The trees, likewise, give their hopeful signs. The tender buds will soon expand into delicate leaves, and the wintry sterility of branch and limb will be hidden from the sight by the robes of encompassing foliage. Bird and flower, song and beauty, and genial air, verdure and fragrance, life and joy and length of day, these enrich the spring time.

Would you be like Winter, or would you be like Spring? Some lives are cold and gloomy, frost-bitten and melancholy. Some are warm and friendly, genial and generous. Some are black and sterile; some flow with bounty. Some are sullen, dark and dreary, others are full of joy. Some are insensible and inert; others throb with the glow of industry and zeal. Some are cheerless and sad; others are buoyant, hopeful and sprightly.

Be like the Spring, with its gifts of joy and gladness, its bright good cheer and pleasant warmth, its loveliness, sweetness of temper, kindly ways and gentle manners.

—The scene in the Senate between Messrs. Mahone and Hill is said to have been so boisterous that even the reporters could not catch all the angry words spoken. A correspondent of *The Syracuse Journal* says that before Mahone left his seat he rose, and looking across at Hill, said, in a tone of defiance. "The Senator has charged me with what no man shall dare to charge me!" and pointing his finger in a menacing way, shouted, "Stop! I say stop, right there!" with emphasis on the closing words. It was manifest that Hill quailed, but so full of ire was he that the passion was irresistible, and he could not or would not desist. When Mahone left his seat he talked as he moved over toward Hill, half crouching half creeping, and saying "You want to know, do ye? who it is (raising his voice to a high pitch); you want to know who it is dares to vote as pleases?" When Mahone came close to Hill, shaking the finger in a manner that was in keeping with the flash in his eye, he suddenly stood erect and shouted; "Well! here is the man who dares to vote as he pleases."

—President Garfield said to a senator from one of the Middle States that he would send very few nominations to the Senate before the adjournment of that body. He would only fill vacancies. It would be sixty days at least before he began to make any important changes. He also outlined the policy that he intends to pursue in the selection for offices in the different States. He thinks the best judges as to who shall be selected for such positions are the Senators and Representatives most interested. He said that they knew better than he possibly could who should be appointed, and he intended to rely in the main in making his selection upon them. This will be quite a change from the method the last administration adopted in regard to appointments. The President also said that he had become disgusted with the horde of office-seekers that had descended upon him in merciless crowds. He has told many of these that he intends to make no changesimmediately. This had the effect to drive many of them away.—*Washington Star.*

—The Vicksburg *Herald* is a Democratic paper. It thinks that the deluded individuals who say Mahone was elected as a Democrat, can't prove their assertions! It says: Any man who can assert that Mr. Mahone was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate can say more than he can prove. He was certainly elected as an Independent, that is, he was elected free to act with either party. As a matter of history during the canvass he did not call himself a Democrat. The party in Virginia which he opposed called itself the Democratic party, and denounced Mahone as a readjusting, repudiating Republican. The newspapers opposed to him constantly asserted that he was a Republican, and there can be no doubt whatever, that he owes his election to Republican support before the people and in the Virginia legislature.

—The President yesterday sent to the Senate a list of important nominations; among them were those of Senator W. H. Robertson to be Collector for the Port of New York, William Walter Phelps to be Minister to Austria, E. A. Merritt to be Consul-General at London, William E. Chandler to be Solicitor-General and L. A. Sheldon to be Governor of New-Mexico.

—Mr. Archibald Forbes says of the late Emperor of Russia: "He had the unhappiness of being better than his race. He was a good man, who honestly strove for a long time to make his people purer and better, and who lived long enough to come sadly to the conclusion that it was impossible, and finally to become, in a shadowy way, perhaps, tainted with the universal corruption around him."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Since the events of last week, which virtually settled the question of the organization of the Senate, but little interest has been taken in the proceedings of that body. The indications are that the members will now get down at once to the business before them, which is the consideration of the President's nominations, and adjourn. It has been two years since I was present at a meeting of the Senate. The terms of one third of the members have expired in that time. Not quite that proportion of new members have been elected, but there is a striking absence of some very familiar faces. Blaine, Thurman, Wallace, Carpenter, Hamlin and Zack Chandler are among the missing, and it seems strange not to see them in their accustomed places. The new Senate is gradually filling up with graduates from the lower House. Conger, Hale, Frye, Platt, of New York, and Hawley, are the most prominent among those recently promoted. It is noticeable how quiet they remain. It is nearly always so in the case of new Senators. Their first session is generally confined to voting and to committee work. Blaine's case is the only exception I can call to mind. He is so irrepressible that he could not withstand the temptation to badger his old opponent of the House, Ben Hill, and by some of the venerable Senators who always carried an extra amount of dignity around with them, the advent of Blaine, of Maine, into the Senate was looked upon with something of the consternation that the proprietor of the china shop felt when the historical bull came prancing in. Blaine, however, is now removed to another sphere of action where there is ample opportunity for shaking up mock dignity in all parts of the world. In alluding to Blaine's case as exceptional, I have not forgotten that "Mahone, of Virginia," made himself conspicuous at the first session of the Senate he attended, but it was not his choice. He had no other course after Ben Hill's tirade but to defend himself, but it will be remembered that he apologized for coming forward so soon after his admission to take part in a political discussion. Mahone, as everybody now knows, is not one of the giants of the land, as far as stature is concerned, but in practical results his 95 pounds avoirdupois overbalanced the 375 pounds of flesh and bones, known as David Davis, and "readjusted" the Senate in a manner which causes the Democratic heart grievous soreness. If Senator double D could have divided himself into 95 pound portions, his independence would have amounted to something, and although an organization would have been effected, which he considered in many ways bad, he would have taken a long stride toward becoming Hancock's successor, as standard bearer of the Democracy.

Mahone, although not calculated by his personal appearance to attract attention, has a striking looking head and physiognomy. Like nearly all Southerners, what sparse hair he has is worn long, and he also has long whiskers. His forehead is broad and intellectual looking. In speaking he is somewhat impassioned, but perfectly collected, and his voice, although inclined to be squeaky, is not unpleasant. His seat in the Senate is upon the Republican side, his immediate neighbor being Pennsylvania's new Senator, John I. Mitchell. It is too soon to prophesy anything about *our* Senator. He seem to be quite social with his colleagues, and a favorite, and is said to be a good worker in committee. Don Cameron has been more active on the floor of the Senate at this extra session that usual. Perhaps he has found out that the Keystone State wants to see by the record, at least, that she is represented in the Senate.

Senator Platt, Conkling's colleague is a fine looking man. Strange to say he is not a lawyer. He dresses very neatly, but in this respect cannot hope to outshine Conkling or Vice President Arthur. He seems to be a through Yankee, and when responding to his name during roll call the Yankee accent is noticeable in the manner he says "Aye." The Vice President is probably as handsome a man as ever graced the chair. Speaker Randell is always known by his hereditary black frock coat, but the new Vice President discards the costume which makes the male portion of civilized humanity resemble crows, and attires himself in a short sack coat, which would give most men a boyish appearance. Mr. Arthur is an admirable presiding officer. It is always customary to eulogize a new regime, whether deserving or not, but it is the truth unvarnished, that in the short time he has been here, the Vice President has given evidence of extraordinary ability in his position. He seems to be perfectly at home, and prepossessed in manner, keeping his temper unruffled, and rendering decisions promptly and courteously. To see him, one imagines that he never did anything else but preside over the Senate. It seems to come so natural to him. It is said that few men have come to Washington in a public capacity, and so soon won the respect and esteem of so large a circle, irrespective of party.

Among the names sent last week to the Senate for confirmation, were Dr. William B. Baker, for Postmaster at Bristol, Pa., and Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, for the Supreme Bench. I have heard of no objection to Dr. Baker, and although he is not an Ohio man, he will no doubt be confirmed, but it is very doubtful about Stanley Matthews, even if he does hail from Ohio. He is one of the legacies of the Hayes administration, and does not take well with the Senate. There are even stories abounding to indicate that both President and Mrs. Hayes were Dr. Crosby temperance men, although so much noise was made about the banishment of wine from the White House. It would seem, therefore, that President Garfield and wife, although not heralding themselves as total abstainers, are more consistant than their predecessors, inasmuch as they do not profess to be what they are not. I would that total abstinence were the rule in all high as well as low places, but there are few indications of such a state of affairs in Washington.

It is commonly thought that State and Church are separate institutions in this country. There is no doubt but there is more "separateness" than in other countries, but to see, or rather hear of, for I haven't been, and don't intend to be among the number myself, the throngs who crowd the little Christian church, where the President attends, one would easily imagine that the Disciples, or Christians was the established one of the realm. Gen. Garfield during the whole of his long official life has, ever since the little Christian church was built, been a regular attendant there, but until he became the head of the nation he never found himself crowded for room. Now it is almost impossible for him to gain an entrance because of the crowd. Numbers of persons have become members of the church, sudden converts to a sect they perhaps never heard of until within a few months, evidently for no other reason than to seek to curry favor with the Administration. I know of a family living directly opposite the President's church. All the members of the household were ardent supporters of Hancock, and denouncers of Garfield. At the inauguration these people handsomely decorated their house, which was proper enough, but while other persons removed their decorations after inauguration week, these folks leave theirs up where it will strike the eye of the President every time he attends church. Besides this, the family from the least unto the greatest have become members of the church. That man evidently "wants something" from the Administration which came in against his will.

It is about decided that there will be an extra session of Congress about the first of May, or a few weeks earlier. If there be one you may rest assured it will be a long one. The first legislation will be a Funding bill. The Republicans will, doubtless, report a bill identical with the one vetoed, minus the fifth section, while the Democrats will insist upon retaining the fifth section. A bitter fight may be expected over the matter. There are many Republicans who favor the fifth section, who at first looked with suspicion upon it. They were led to change their views by the belligerent attitude of the National banks. They do not think it time yet to hand over the government to the National banks. But if the matter is made a party question, as it undoubtedly will be, no Republican will array himself against his party. Another question which will come up in case of an extra session, will be the sending of investigating committees to look after alleged frauds in the Congressional elections in the South. The Democrats will oppose such an investigation at every point, and the only way they can be made to look with the slightest encouragement upon the project, would be to make the investigation general in all parts of the country. Andrew G. Curtin, who will sit in the new Congress, will be likely to favor investigating the Shoe String District, in Mississippi, where an outrageous fraud was perpetrated by the return of Chalmers, of Fort Pillow massacre notoriety, because, if no nobler motive, Chalmer voted against his admission to the last Congress in his contest with Yocum.

In alluding above to the State and Church, I intended to call attention to the fact that none but Protestants are elected to the position of Chaplain of either branch of Congress. Why shouldn't some of the learned Jewish Rabbis of the country, or some Rev. Father of the Catholic church be elected Chaplain occasionally? It would be better perhaps to utilize Col. Ingersoll. He is a resident of Washington, and an intimate friend and frequent caller upon the President. I do not know that the Colonel would accept the position, but it would be worth while to offer it to him, if only to elicit a remarkable and eloquent declination.

D. M.

[From the London Building an Engineering Times]

THE IRISH FARMER'S HOME.

BY W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS, F.R.A.S., F.C.S.

Presuming that the readers of the *Building Times* are devoted to the study of every order of architecture, a few words on the above may be interesting, as it differs sufficiently from Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, or Gothic to deserve a separate class to itself.

My first intimate acquaintance with the whole economy of one of these edifices arose in this way. After lodging for a night in the Trappist Monastery of Mount Melleray, I walked over the Knockmeledown mountains, on the flanks of which that curious fraternity has settled, and proceeded towards the parallel range of Galtees, along a valley which lies between the two. My destination was Mitchelstown, in the neighborhood of which is the most extensive cavern in Great Britain, so extensive that nobody has ever completely explored it, and its full magnitude remains unknown. On my way I was overtaken by a corporal and private of the constabulary riding in a coal cart. They offered me a "lift," which being rather foot-sore I accepted, but in mounting the vehicle was warned to be careful of the rifles, as they were loaded and on full cock, in accordance with regulations. "What regulations?" I exclaimed; and was then informed that a man had been shot and an agent wounded, the district proclaimed, and evictions were to be executed forthwith. At the end of my lift where our roads parted the hospitable police officers told me how to find the cavern, and where I might lodge for the night in the village of Burncourt. I walked to Burncourt, found the grocer's shop indicated by the constables, but in spite of a furious storm of rain and thunder and lightning was refused admittance. Then I tried a little sheebeen with the same result, tried to hire a car for Mitchelstown, but none was to be had. For the first and only time in Ireland I was a houseless stranger that nobody would shelter or assist. A well-dressed man drove past me in a car; I asked to share it with him, and he replied with an oath. All were thinking of the miserable wretches who on the morrow were to be torn from their homes, the homes of their fathers and grandfathers, and left to the pitiless storm now raging. I was evidently a Saxon, and suspected of some hand in the coming misery, and was therefore sentenced to have a temporary taste of eviction by way of preliminary retribution.

Tired already and completely drenched, the prospect of eight more Irish miles to Mitchelstown in the darkness and among these scowling people was not agreeable. Just as I determined to tramp on a bright inspiration arose. The constables had given me the name of the man who shows the cavern. He would understand the natural history of an English tourist. With some difficulty I obtained a clue to his residence, and by the time of full darkness reached it. Tim Mulcahy is a fair specimen of a respectable Irish cottier, and his residence of the better class of Irish farm-houses. His holding comprises nine Irish acres; his stock four cows, one calf, five sheep, one horse, three or four pigs, and several fowls and geese. He manages on this to sustain himself, his wife, and seven children. The farm-house has two rooms, both literally on the *ground* floor, for like most of such houses the only flooring is mother earth beaten down by the tread of bare feet. Cleanliness of floor, as understood by English housewives, is simply impossible in such places. A sort of birchen wisp is used for roughly sweeping it. In too many cases it is strewn continuously with potato peelings and other refuse. It was not so here. The clay floor was as decent as such a floor might be. The walls of the house are built of rough stones and very thick. Two or three feet is a common thickness of wall in such places. In this respect the Irish cottier is better lodged than the renter of a London suburban villa. The thatch also being very thick, and the window very small and deeply recessed in the thick wall, the protection from the outer climate is sufficient. In every other respect these tenements are deplorable, and utterly disgraceful to the men who receive rentals for them. I speak of Ireland generally, never forgetting that some estates are nobly exceptional with tenant farmers living in floored cottages that are actually fit for human habitation. These, however, are but few. Under a massively built chimney was a hearth on which was blazing a large peat fire, above which was suspended by a chain an iron cauldron containing potatoes.

Presently supper was ready, and the banquet was laid by simply spreading a cloth on a rough oblong table and turning out upon it the contents of the cauldron. The family picked up the potatoes one by one in their fingers. tore off the skins rather deftly, dipped one side of each in a heap of salt and ate it. This went on till all were satisfied; the remainder was then carefully mashed in an oblong trough and served to the pigs. Varied with a little boiled cabbage, such is the food of these poor creatures day by day for weary weeks and months and years. They produce other food, fine fat poultry, rich pork and bacon, delicate veal, butter and eggs, but these are sent to England, and their produce pays the rent, the residual cabbages and potatoes feeding the men, women, and pigs. If the potatoes and cabbages fail, what then? The father, mother, and children must either eat the landlord's portion or starve. The law decrees the latter alternative, and the Land League advocates the former.

In the room with the blazing fire were two beds against one wall—one bed for the mother and father, the other for the boys. The room beyond was the girls' bed-room, and very small. At first glance the dirt-paved floor seemed to give its character to all the rest, but after I had rested awhile, had become accustomed to the gloom, and could fairly take in the details, there were evidences of a melancholy struggle for cleanliness and decency. On the rough shelves were some cups and plates and a teapot, all displayed as dainty ladies exhibit their costly Wedgwood. There were some poor ornaments and an American clock. The bedding, though unbleached and very coarse, was clean, and to maintain its cleanliness a simple device was used. The family had one pair of slippers. The girls went first to bed, one by one, each washing her feet in a large bucket of water, then putting on the slippers walked in them to the bedside, to avoid the touch of the clay floor. The next fetched the slippers and did the same. Then the boys similarly retired to a sort of tressle that the mother had extemporized in order that I might occupy their bed. The father and mother retired last. By the side of each bed was a square piece of wood, kept scrupulously clean. This was the poor substitute for carpet, upon which each one trod after the washing of feet, and the casting off of the family pair of slippers.

No pigs were allowed in this cottage, as they are in too many. The poor farmer had built a pig-sty for decency's sake with his own hands and of stone of his own hewing, but of course it was included in the next revaluation, and he had to pay additiional rent for it. In Ireland one of the "rights of property" is that of appropriation by the landlord of every tree the tenant plants, and every addition his industry may give to the market value of the land. I have said that this house and its inhabitants are superior specimens of the condition of Irish farm-housed and Irish farmers. This may be understood by the fact that next morning, on visiting the National School at Skeenarinky, I found one of the daughters engaged in teaching there.

There is another class of hovel far inferior to this—the ground plan square, or in some cases rudely circular, with a thatch on the top, and only one room, in which pigs and bipeds live together. These are simply horrible, so much so that it requires a positive effort of courage fairly to enter one, and very few Englishmen ever crossed the threshold of any of these. I should like to question every Irish landlord, and learn how many of them have ever spent an hour inside these residences of their tenants. No English livery stable keeper would allow his horses to live in such.

The worst specimens that I have ever seen are those which form the villages of Keel and Dooagh, in the Island of Achil. I have hobnobbed with Laplanders in their huts built of turf on a wooden framework, and found these in every respect superior to the average hovels of Keel and Dooagh, which simply consist of four rude stone walls, with a hole serving as a door, a floor of mud, and a covering of rotten straw. These biped-sties are grouped without any arrangement of streets, or any means of draining away the accumulations of filth that rests between them. In this filth were wallowing together, at the time of my visit, dirty pigs and dirtier children *absolutely naked.* Had I not seen these worse than Hottentot settlements I could not have believed it possible for human beings to have existed in such surroundings, but should have concluded that they must have been exterminated by fever.

Although I slept in the poor cottage of the Galtee tenant, and, as above stated, have shared the Laplander's breakfast in his turf hut, my courage failed me both at Keel and Dooagh. I peeped into the gloom and smelt the stench of these wretched abodes, but ventured no further, and therefore can not describe their internal furnishings.

—The traffic arrangement recently completed between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies is temporary only and may be terminated on brief notice by either company. The contract embraces both freight and passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which for the present will be run over the New York division of the Pennsylvania. This arrangement will be continued until the completion of the new line from Baltimore to Philadelphia which the Baltimore and Ohio Company intends to build. Immediately after the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road Vice President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, bought the bulk of the stock of the Delaware Western Road. It is the intention of the company to organize companies under the general railroad laws of Maryland and Pennsylvania to build the proposed railroad. It is understood that in Pennsylvania advantage will be taken of the Philadelphia and Reading charter, which is said to be very liberal. Meanwhile the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made overtures of peace to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, offering to resume substantially the relations which had previously existed between the two companies. It is said that Mr. Garrett telegraphed the condition of affairs to his father, who is in Europe, and that he received in reply instructions to announce to the Pennsylvania Railroad his intention to build an independent line to Philadelphia; that in any negotiations for a traffic arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad the basis of the agreement must be the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio would build such a line. The arrangement made by the two companies was in accordance with these instructions. The contract is temporary, although is is understand that more favorable terms were offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad in case the arrangement could be made permanent.

—The new prohibition law of Kansas is meeting with the strongest opposition from a quarter whence trouble was probably least expected. The law absolutely forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, punishing the minister who so administers the sacrament with two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and shutting up the church itself as a public nuisance, according to the interpretation of the Rev. Dr. Beatty, rector of the Episcopal Church at Lawrence. Last Sunday that clergyman administered the sacrament as usual, regardless of the consequence, having previously announced to the congregation his determination so to do. He said: "we are willing to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, but we will still give to God the things that are His. I say, as did Peter, 'Judge ye whether we should obey men rather than God.' Of one thing you may be assured, we never recognize for a moment the attempt of human legislation to destroy the great sacrament of the Christian church." It is probable that the Rev. Dr. Beatty's action will be imitated by other clergymen and the result is hard to predict. It will be argued that the State cannot permit the prohibition law to be openly violated by clergymen without arousing a storm of opposition from those to whom its enforcement is a pecuniary loss, and, on the other hand, that to consign the Rev. Dr. Beatty to prison and close his church as a nuisance, would place sharp weapons in the hands of those who want to see the new law hewn down root and branch.

—A story is told in the Cincinnati Commercial of President Garfield and a little yellow dog. It is related that about a year ago this small dog followed the general home in Washington and was rewarded with a bit of meat bestowed by the Ohioan's generous hand. Several times this happened, until the yellow dog almost lived at the Garfield house. Before the news of the Chicago nomination reached Washington the dog set up a joyful barking. "Something has happened," said one of the ladies in the house, "and here is a telegraph messenger." The message gave the news of the nomination. The general, when he heard this story, said he would take the dog back to Ohio, but the animal disappeared and could not be found before departure. The general never saw him until last Tuesday, when he caught sight of him in the street, and called "Bob," the dog flew up to him and seemed happy. Again he disappeared, but on inauguration day he bloomed into sight again, following his old friend's carriage all the way from the Capitol to the White House.

—Mr. Richardson, of Mississippi, is said to be the largest cotton planter in the world. He has many plantations, factories and mills, and also a great many country stores. He is a man of sixty-two. He has a peculiar habit of rising at 2 o'clock in the morning, waking his secretary and dispatching all his business before his 7 o'clock breakfast.

—Mr. John Chancey, of Franklin County, Ohio, is said to be the oldest living ex-member of Congress. His term was from 1832 to 1838. He was also once Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. Although ninety-one years old, he has attended to his own business until the first of this month. He is now dangerously ill.

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ESTATE of Isaac H. Willard, deceased, late of Bristol borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to

AMOS CORSON, of Buckingham Tp.,
EVA K. WILLARD, of Bristol Borough,
Executors.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of James W. Martin, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement to

CATHERINE MARTIN,
JOSEPH A. MARTIN,
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Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, March 24, 1881.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 7 00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8.45 A. M., and 5 00 and 8 00 P. M. Closes 8 45 and 10 15 A. M., 2 50 and 4 30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 12.00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 7 00 and 4 00 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 7 00.

W B BAKER, P. M.

—The little steamboat Gem does a thriving business.

—The steamboat Columbia will commence running next week.

—The dancing bear has come and gone, but the hand organ man still lingers.

—The Railroad Company has placed a flagman at the Washington street crossing.

—The "Edwin Forrest" resumed her trips between Philadelphia and Trenton, yesterday.

—Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Burlington N. J., preached at the Methodist Church, last Sunday.

—The nomination by the President of Dr. W. B. Baker as Postmaster of Bristol was confirmed by the Senate last Tuesday.

—The Bristol *Weekly Times* will make another change in location, going back to its old quarters on Mill street, facing Radcliffe.

—The last meeting of the Bristol Institute for the season of 1880—81 will be held at Washington Hall on Tuesday evening next.

—The Langhorne *Beacon* has again changed proprietors, Mr. Ely, the late owner having sold to J. Paul Rue, of Bristol township.

—We gave the Bristol *Times* a two line notice two weeks ago, and it devotes nearly a column to the GAZETTE in return That makes it about even.

—Rev. James Cunningham of the M. E. Church is transferred from Bristol to Asbury, Philadelphia. His church is located on Chestnut, across the Schuylkill.

—Subscribers to the GAZETTE who intend changing their residences on the First of April, should notify us, in order that they may not lose an issue of the paper.

—The Byberry Library Company is one of the oldest rural organizations of the kind in the State, and is now in a more flourishing condition than ever before. Nearly five hundred dollars have lately been spent in improving the building used by the Society.

—The appointments of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church were made last Tuesday. The following are for this vicinity Bristol, Rev H. E. Gilroy; Morrisville, Rev. H. T. Quigg; Langhorne, Rev. M. H. Sisty; Neshaminy, Rev. F. B. Harvey, Newtown, Rev. J. S. Cook Tullytown to be supplied, New Hope, Rev. S. B. Best, Yardleyville, Rev. H Frankland. Rev. J. M. Henson of Philadelphia is the Presiding Elder.

—Halloway & Allens Merry Minstrels had a bad night to contend with last Saturday evening. The rain prevented many from attending. Washington Hall was about half filled. The performance seemed to please the audience and the character delineations were good. Ace Levoy, the female impersonator, the songs and dances by Wright and Howley and the sketches by Holloway and Allen were fully up to the average. The entertainment was repeated on Monday evening

—The closing meeting of the Bristol Free Lyceum on Tuesday evening was largely attended. The program was an attractive one, and the audience fully appreciated it excellence. Essays were read by Mr. John K. Wildman, and Miss Sallie M. Hawk, recitations given by Miss Maggie Bache and Miss Lizzie Laing, and a piano trio performed by Mrs Harry Packer and the Misses Parry. The President, Samuel Swain, made the closing address, in which he announced the termination of the season, and thanked all who had contributed their time and talent to the Lyceum, and those who by their attendance had encouraged the enterprise.

—The following list of letters remained in the Bristol Post Office, March 23d, Mrs. Margaret Beacon, Fannie Bishop, Mrs. Hugh Conover, Charles Ford, John Ferry, Wm. Hoit, Painter, Mrs. Louis Hellings, John Illingsworth, Wm. H. Lott, Mrs. P. A. Leland, Mrs. Dennis Murray, Grace O'Donnell, care of Owen McGinley, Maggie Robinson, Howard H. Reeder, Maggie H. Ryan, Geo. Sipler, E. W. Spencer, John F. Smith, Mrs. Samuel Stackhouse, Bath St., Captain Anthony Thorpe, Septimus Tucker, Thomas Tiernan, George Tilley, Mary Wallace, J. T. Wood, Lizzie Velder. Postals, Bernard Dochein, Thomas or James Flynn, Harry Hovey, F. J. Parker and John Phillips.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Bristol Improvement Company, held at the office of said company, on Wednesday, March 23d, 1881, to consider an application to erect for rental certain building to be used as a paper mill, and involving an expenditure of about $20,000, the funds for such expenditure not being in the treasury, it was

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Company to enter into a contract for said buildings, unless adequate subscriptions to the capital stock of the company be first obtained.

Resolved, That this board be authorized to receive subscriptions for 400 shares of stock, payable in installments of 20 per cent. each, on the 15th day of April, May, July, August and September, certificates for the same to be issued upon payment in full as above, drawing dividend for the quarter commencing July 1st.

Keep the Streets Tidy.

The action of Council in regard to gutters ought to elicit general approbation. It is a pity that such an order should be required. The common sense and decency of people living in the vicinity of gutters ought to be sufficient to ensure their cleanliness. Let us hope that the most scrupulous care will be exercised in this direction, and that hereafter no eye, however keen, no nose, however delicate, will be offended by an obnoxious condition of the gutters.

We should take pride in keeping our streets in good order. Let us try to win the praise of strangers, and to deserve the commendation of our own citizens, by keeping all the streets, and even the alleys, in a neat and tidy condition. Keep the ashes out of sight. Let no dilapidated kettles, no obsolete boots or shoes, no shattered earthenware, decrepit baskets, boxes or barrels, or any stray members of the great family of rubbish, intrude their offending presence upon our gaze. Keep them out of the streets and alleys. Keep them out of sight. Let us give evidence that we have a love of care and cleanliness, of order and tidiness. Many strangers, many visitors come to Bristol. Let us not give them an opportunity of making unpraisworthy report concerning our streets. They are apt to see more than we see ourselves. We become accustomed to sights and objects that easily offend their more critical eyes. People observe more when they go to a new place. They pass judgment in accordance with what the eye reports. Let it be our care in all directions to promote a spirit and habit of cleanliness, tidiness and order.

—Last year the total amount of money spent by the borough authorities was $3,381.24. Of this sum $589.21 was used in working on streets, in doctoring the town clock, in fixing the town hall, in purchasing new lamps, in surveying the town, in patching the roof of the engine house, and paying commission to a tax collector for collecting taxes that the constable did not collect For these things it will not be necessary to spend a cent during the coming year, and taking the amount paid for them from the total expended there is left to run the town after the manner of the year past the sum of $2,792. This a tax of 25 cents on the hundred dollars, with the receipts which the borough has from other sources will do, and will leave money besides in treasury at the end of the year If the Burgess and Council think that the time has arrived to make further improvements for the welfare and convenience of the citizens of Bristol, of course the 25 cent tax would be insufficient. The town is greatly in need of a good and efficient system of drainage. If work is to be commenced on that this year a greater tax rate is required. The streets and highways should be radically and thoroughly overhauled, and Mill and Radcliffe streets should be paved. If that is done money will be necessary, and a 25 cent tax will not supply it There are a number of other improvements in the borough that could be made, but experience has taught that tinkering at the streets and making temporary repairs are not profitable, and it is not wise to waste a small sum of money in order to delay the expenditure of a larger amount. What is wanted is a low tax and nothing done, or a sufficient tax to permit having done properly what should be done.

—A night or two ago a son of U S. Marshall Davis who was recently married, and had that day moved into a new house at Sandusky, O, arose in the dead of night and was startled at the sight of a burglar just discernable across the room in the dim light. He called his wife, and was horrified to see another burglar come in sight as she sprang out of bed. He was defenceless, but seizing his boot, he advanced on the burglars, who imprudently stood their ground. He struck at them with all his might. There was a crash, and a large new mirror was broken to fragments. The burglars were the reflections of himself and wife

—The men employed at Krupp's Manufatory are working night and day in supplying orders for large guns from abroad Roumania has ordered 100, Greece, 700, Sweden, 50, Holland, 120, and Italy, 400 In the presence of facts like these it is a little difficult to perceive from which direction the millennium is approaching. It looks very much as if the blast of war's great organ would shake the skies for a considerable time to come, unless, indeed, the planets are really engaged in the mean designs against the universe with which some people discredit them.

—A Philadelphia school teacher was lately arraigned before the Board of Education for teaching too much religion to her pupils, the complainant being a Roman Catholic priest, who claimed that she prejudiced the children against his church and made Protestants of them. The Rev. Dr. Batterson, a Protestant Episcopal pastor in the same city, publicly accused a male teacher of being an agnostic, and of instructing his pupils that the Mosaic account of the creation is untrue.

—Mr. Thomas A. Scott has recently made gifts to several Philadelphia institutions, amounting in the aggregate to over $150,000. Of this $50,000 go to the endowment of the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, $50,000 to Jefferson Medical College, $30,000 to the Orthopedic Hospital, and $20,000 to the Children's Department of the Episcopal Hospital.

—A sympathetic person remarks that the Bourbons appear to be resigned at last to their loss of power. Yes, and so was the Dutchman's wife that died. A friend inquired of the weeping widower whether she was resigned "Resigned!" said he. "Mein Gott, she had to be!"

—A new post office, to be called Rue, has been established at Cornwell's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Bensalem township. Charles Rue has been made postmaster.

—Charles A. Dana of the New York *Sun* did not show up at ex-Speaker Randall's reception on Saturday, He doesn't like Philadelphia.

—The April number of the *International Review* is now ready, and contains the conclusion of Edwin Arnold's new poem "The Iliad of India," which must be reckoned a great literary attraction. It is written in the peculiarly beautiful manner of "The Light of Asia," and is in no sense inferior to that very popular poem. "Improvements in Prison Discipline" is an article by A. S. Meyrick, who may justly be presumed to know whereof he writes, as he was the working member of a commission on prison labor appointed by Governor McClellan of New Jersey in 1879. Great interest will attach to Dr. George E. Ellis's article upon Dr. Seabury—"The First American Bishop"—from the fact that he was the pioneer Episcopal bishop in America, and that the article discusses the whole establishment of Episcopalianism in this country. President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, contributes a valuable sketch of the life and works of Dr. Francis Lieber. Madame Z. Ragozin, a Russian lady residing in New York, gives the first instalment of a series of brilliant and spirited articles upon the trial of the Russian Nihilists, under the title of "The Last Trial of the Russian Nihilists," her facts being drawn from the original stenographic reports of the trial. Dr. Ernest W. Cushing writes of the "Statutes Regulating the Practice of Medicine," and the number closes with a strong and appreciative review of "Schurz's Administration of the Interior Department," by Henry L. Nelson. The number is one of lasting and solid qualities, and has articles of timely and present value. 50 cents a number $5.00 a year. A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers, N Y.

A remarkable case of trance, catalepsy, or some form of suspended consciousness, is attracting much attention in Lehigh County, Penn. The subject is a German about forty-five years of age. He fell asleep, apparently, in his chair near the stove in the diningroom of the hotel at Fogelsburg. Efforts to awake him proved futile. Medical aid was summoned, and he was conveyed to a room in the almshouse, as he was a stranger without friends in the place. Since that time—nearly six weeks ago—he has lain prone upon his back and has given no sign of life except an almost imperceptible breathing. Upon three occasions his attendants noticed that his breathing had ceased entirely, and the man's death was reported. Before burial, however, it was noticed that breathing had again begun. Very small quantities of liquid nourishment have been poured down his throat, but there is no apparent action of the digestive organs. There has been no wasting of the body. His physical condition is normal, and his color and general appearance betoken perfect health. Prominent medical and scientific men have been invited to investigate the case. A prayer book in one of the pockets of the patient contains the name of John Gyumspere, and is the only thing that has been found upon him to indicate his identity. His home is unknown. Apparently he has been a more than ordinary person.

—Henry Clay's favorite recreation for many years was a game of whist, to which at one time he was passionately addicted—not for the stakes but for the distraction and excitement of the game Mr Winthrop says that there is a tradition that while Clay was visiting Boston in 1818, and lodging at the old Exchange Coffee House in Congress-st., a servant rushed into the parlor in which he was at the whist table with a few gentleman of the old school, and announced that the hotel was on fire. "Oh, there will be time enough, I think," cried Mr. Clay, "to finish our game", and finish it they did before the hotel was burned to the ground. A similar tradition was current in Washington at a later period that, while Mr. Clay was Speaker, he and his friends had passed a whole night at cards, and were still going on with their games when the hour was close at hand for the opening of the morning session of Congress. "Wait a few minutes, gentlemen," said Mr. Clay, "and I will wash my face and hands, and run down to the House and call John Taylor to the chair, and then I will come back and we will have another rubber."

A $10 00 BIBLICAL PRIZE.—The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer the following easy way for someone to make $10 00

To the person telling us how many times the word "Bethlehem" is found in the New Testament Scriptures, by April 10th, 1881, we will give $10,00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner April 15. 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 10 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the May number of the *Monthly*, a handsome Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Pa.

—An Albany poet, of unorthodox morals, furnished what the papers described as "a hymn written for the occasion" of dedicating the the Second Reformed Church of that city. The hymn proves to be Whittier's Centennial Hymn, beginning "Our Father's God, from out Whose hand, The centuries fall like grains of sand." In the first verse, the word "land" is changed to "church," and a slight infusion of doggerel into the other verses was sufficient to adapt them to the new purpose.

—Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress, says that a crusade ought to be made against palace car companies for not having special cars for ladies. The present herding together, she says, is shocking to a modest woman, and is a violation of decency and self-respect.

—The May *Harper* will contain an article on George Eliot by an intimate London friend, and a portrait of the novelist will be found among the illustrations. The same number will have Mr. Conway's recollections and conversations with Thomas Carlyle.

—Since telegraphic messages in Germany have been at the rate of one-half penny a word they have proved profitable. Before that they were a loss.

—Governor Lewis Wallace, of New-Mexico, will be appointed Minister to Rome, in place of Mr. Marsh, who desires to return.

—A Philadelphian poisoned four children "just to see 'em cut up and frisk round." He was gratified, for they had violent and almost fatal convulsions

—Upward of 2,220 young girls are at present attending the painting and drawing classes in State and municipal schools in France, while 1,950 are studying music in the various colleges.

—One hundred and thirty-two vessels were built in the ship-yards of Newfoundland last year, measuring an aggregate of 4,998 tons, and receiving a bounty of $14,896 from the Government.

—A dog in a Cincinnati theatre smelt smoke, traced it to a fire in a dressing room, barked an alarm, and thus saved a large audience from a catastrophe His food has been changed from hard crackers to sponge cake, and his name from Bum to Hero.

—The silk industries of the United States last year gave employment to 34,440 operatives, who were paid an aggregate of $9,107,835 in wages. Census office returns show that the total value of finished silk goods produced in this country during the year was nearly $35,000,000, and the capital invested $19,000,000

—An electric light of 100.000-candle power, the largest light ever produced by human hands, was successfully tested at the Brush works in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th inst. It was made to order for use in the British navy and is intended to be used in night attacks and to scan the sea for approaching torpedoes.

—A white pine tree of remarkable dimensions was felled recently at Crystal Spring, Yates County, N. Y. The tree was perfectly sound and vigorous, thirteen feet in circumference at the ground, and nearly two hundred feet in height. The "rings" on its stump indicate an age of 315 years, and it is estimated that 4,000 feet of lumber will be cut from its trunk.

—At Omaha, a few days ago, there was much excitement over the elopement of Miss Ellen M. Stratton, a public school teacher, aged 35, and one of her pupils, a lad of 18 named Charlie Duke, son of a prominent merchant. She is not handsome but very clever and a good talker, and was highly esteemed. Young Duke's family are much distressed over the affair.

—Charleston, with a white population of 20,000, has thirty white religious congregations and a church for each. A visitor to the city estimates the average size of the congregations at less than 500. As a consequence the pastors are poorly paid, and are not particularly able men. There are seven Episcopal churches, four Presbyterian, one Congregational, four Methodist, three Baptist, two Lutheran, one Unitarian, five Roman Catholic, one Huguenot, and two Jewish.

—The farmers of Canada are scarcely less astute in money making devices than the Yankee pedlers whose wooden nutmegs have become historic. The latest device, which is reported to be getting alarmingly common in some parts of the Dominion, is the preparation and sale of "galvanized" butter This interesting article of merchandise is made in rolls, the outsides of which are of the primest product of the dairy, plastered on in thin layers over huge lumps of lard, sheep's fat, etc, of the poorest quality

—The Missouri Legislature has killed a bill to restrict the practice of medicine to the possessors of medical diplomas The argument which defeated the measure was that a good doctor is known by his cures, and that a bad one is not improved by a certificate. "It is a grave mistake," said one opponent of the proposed law, "to consider medicine a science. It is essentially empirical, and its practice is simply a conformity with certain rules founded on experience. The experience of the individual is of vastly more importance as a guide than the recorded experience of others, and the only effective way to learn the practice of medicine is to practice it. A special preparation is not superfluous, and a certificate of competency is not objectionable, but they shoud stand for what they are worth. The people are able to take care of themselves, and, as a general thing, manage to starve out medical pretenders."

[New Albany Ledger-Standard]

Speaking of Governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry A Knight, foreman at Chas. Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve Works, Boston, Mass. I have used St. Jacob's Oil among our employees and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc.

☞Headache cured for 25 cents by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills.

☞ MESSRS. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. The supply of Cream Balm I purchased of you sold rapidly. Such is the demand I have had occasion to duplicate my orders no less than five times within three months. My customers have found this is no humbug, but a preparation of real merit, and evidently a sovereign catholicon for the cure of catarrh. An article that will produce such results will prove a blessing to any community. WM. TUCK, Druggist, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 28, 1880.

☞The Mrs. Knox and the Crown Jewel Fluting Machines. The best in the world. For sale by Mary J. Harkins, Wood street above Washington, Bristol, Penna.

☞Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia pills. Price 25 cents All Druggists sell them.

A Foolish Mistake.

Don't make the mistake of confounding a remedy of acknowledged merit with the numerous quack medicines that are now so common. We speak from experience when we say that Parker's Ginger Tonic is a sterling health restorative and will do all that is claimed for it. We have used it ourselves with the happiest results for Rheumatism and when worn out by overwork. See adv.—*Times*.

☞Gorge-ous Ice Views, only 20c. each—6 for $1.00—at Lardner's Gallery.

DIED.

FINE.—On the 23d inst, Isaac F. Fine, son of W. H. H. Fine, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

A STOUT GIRL for general housework, Dorrance street, fourth door above Wood, opposite Chambers' Grocery Store.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P M

Fare, 25 cents Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT

John A. Warner

Leaves Bristol at 7 30 A. M., stopping at Burlington, Beverly, Andalusia, Torresdale and Riverton Returning leaves Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 P. M Fare, 25 cents Excursion, 40 cents

THE STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT

leaves Chestnut Street Wharf, Phila., at 12 M., for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia Returning, leaves Florence at 3 P M and Bristol at half past Three

Fare 25c. Excursion, 40c Usual low rates on freight

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER

EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton

Leaves Arch St wharf	Leaves South Trenton
Friday, 25, 9 A M	Friday, 25, 1 P M
Saturday, 26, 9½ A M	Saturday, 26, 1¼ P M

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts

All other places, 25cts Excursion, 40 cts.

—THE—

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

—OF—

NEW YORK.

Assets $90,000.000

PURELY MUTUAL ORGANIZED A D. 1843

Prompt in settlement of claims Safe Insurance at lowest possible cost.

Represented by CHARLES E. SCOTT, Bristol, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Harriet Easton, late of the Borough of Bristol in the County of Bucks, deceased All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will please present them in proper order for settlement to

HARRY LOUDERBOUGH Executor,
100 Hudson St., Jersey City, N J

Or A Weir Gilkeson, his Attorney

Bristol, Pa., Mar 24, 1881

LARGE SALE
OF VALUABLE
Household Goods
—AND—
Furniture!

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on FRIDAY, MARCH 25, at the late residence of Captain Joseph B Hutchinson deceased, on Radcliffe street, Bristol borough, the following personal property of his estate, viz

Seven or eight carpets, about 50 yards of matting, oil cloth, 3 sofas, 6 stuffed chairs, including arm and rocking chair and several sets of other chairs, 5 ottomans, bookcase, hat-rack, what-not, 2 alabaster vases, 6 looking-glasses, 6 tables, 6 bedsteads, with feather beds, hair mattresses and bedding, 6 washstands and ware, 6 bureaus, 4 stoves and pipe, lot of books pictures and mantel ornaments, plated ware, including knives &c, glass ware, such as dishes, goblets, jars, &c, crockery in its variety, as flint china, colored ware, waiters, dishes &c, knives and forks, table and other cloths, kitchen utensils, such as pots, kettles, tinware, refrigerator, washing machine and tubs, spade, shovel, and other tools, and a variety of other articles belonging in a well-furnished house, but too numerous to be mentioned in an advertisement

On all bills exceeding $20 four months' credit will be allowed Sale to commence at 1 o clock, P M

JOSEPH B HUTCHINSON,
ANTHONY SWAIN
Administrators

Wm Kinsey Auct.
Wm Tabram, Clerk

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol in the State of Penna, at the close of business March 11th 1881

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	$218,103 67
U S Bonds to secure circulation	93,0 0 00
U S Bonds on hand	10 000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	43,550 00
Due from approved reserve agents	71,281 92
Due from other National Banks	22,05[illegible] 60
Due from State Banks and bankers	3 454 65
Real estate furniture, and fixtures	9 500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,[illegible]7 84
Premiums paid	5[illegible] 12
Checks and other cash items	1 81 12
Bills of other Banks	4,413 00
Fractional currency, nickels and pennies	7[illegible] 19
Specie	39 970 00
Legal tender notes	18,[illegible]2 0
U S certificates of deposit for legal tenders	15 000 00
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)	4 150 00
TOTAL	$547,718 91

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	$ 9[illegible],[illegible]0 00
Surplus fund	77,00[illegible] 0[illegible]
Undivided profits	1,015 84
National Bank notes outstanding	7[illegible] [illegible]5 00
Dividends unpaid	201 80
Individual deposits subject to check	264 [illegible]00 75
Due to other National Banks	26 261 20
Due to State Bank and bankers	2 084 22
TOTAL	$547 718 91

State of Penna, County of Bucks ss

I Charles I. Iredell, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

C I IREDELL, Cashier

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 19th day of March, 1881

I S TOMLINSON, Notary Public

Correct—Attest

C. N. TAYLOR,
ANTHONY SWAIN
I A HOGUET
} Directors

Bristol Green House.

WE have doubled the size of our establishment since last spring and are constantly adding new attractions We have a greater variety of plants in large plots than we have ever had, our collection of ROSES is unsurpassed and we respectfully invite lovers of roses to examine our stock before ordering any through the mail Roses planted directly out of pots possess every advantage over roses received through the mail or express The same can be said of all other plants We have 12,000 roses in about 100 varieties and sell six of one kind and eight of a other for ONE DOLLAR These bushes are now in bud and we guarantee them to give the same satisfaction our plants always have In addition to this large stock of roses our establishment is well stocked with every thing that pertains to any first class floral establishment. Those who wait until June to give their orders will fail to get some of the best varieties of roses No one should fail to give us a call between now and Easter We will take orders for trees, evergreens etc for yards and lawns until April 1st Plants for the vegetable garden, strawberry plants, grapevines, lawn grass seed, etc etc A very fine display of cinerarias estelbia japonica, carnation pinks, etc DEWITT'S GREEN HOUSES, Pond street, between Walnut and Penn

Our Questions.

Are you a buyer of Men's or Boys' Clothing at retail? Do you need clothing for the farm, the office, the work shop, the court-room, or the pulpit? Do you want boys' clothing for the school-room, or for dress? Do you prefer to buy clothing ready-made or to order? Are you in need of shirts?

If yes, to any or all of these queries, state your needs to us, that we may send you samples and prices.

Your Question

is, Will this pay for the trouble? You must judge. We will make up the case,—you must decide it. But we must tell you that we have created the Largest Retail Clothing Business in the United States by the simple method of giving the best clothing for the least money. We mean that it shall pay you to buy of us. If you buy and are not pleased, return the goods for exchange, or demand your money.

Wanamaker and Brown,

S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

ACRES OF DRESS GOODS.

Strawbridge & Clothier

Have now such a vast stock of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

That were it spead out in square yards it would cover an area as large as a farm of about two hundred acres. This Dress Goods farm in money value would be worth about a **Quarter of a Million Dollars.**

Below we mention a few attractive items taken from our stock of

MEDIUM PRICE DRESS GOODS.

ALL-WOOL GRANITES,
44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.
ALL-WOOL FOULES,
44 inches in width, at 62½ cts
ALL-WOOL SHOODAS,
44 inces in width, at 75 cts.
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
all colors,
36 inches, at 50 cts.
40 inches, at 62½ cts.
40 inches, at 75 cts.
40 inches, at 87½ cts.
CASHMERE BEIGI,
all wool,
24 inches, 25 cts.
24 inches, 37 cts.
44 inches, 50 cts
46 inches, 62½ cts
46 inches, 75 cts.
ALL-WOOL CHECKS,
44 inches in width, at 55 cts.
GERSTER CLOTHS,
34 inches in width, at 45 cts
SEA SAND CLOTHS,
25 inches in width, at 31 cts
BELGIAN BEIGI,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.

SILK MIXED ROMAN STRIPES,
25 inches in width, at 37½ cts.
TWILLED STRIPES,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
PLAIDS AND CHECKS,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
TWILLED PLAIDS,
23 inches in width, at 25 cts.
TWILLED MELANGES,
23 inches in width, at 25 cts
TWILLED BEIGES,
27 inches in width, at 25 cts.
TWILLED BEIGES,
23 inches in width, at 18 cts.
MOMIE CLOTHS,
27 inches in width, at 25 cts.
ALL-WOOL SUITINGS,
24 inches in width, at 20 cts.
ALL-WOOL CHECKS,
24 inches in width, at 25 cts.
GRANITE CHECKS,
22 inches in width, at 20 cts.
HALF-WOOL CASHMERES,
22 inches in width, at 15 cts.

Every lady living at a distance from Philadelphia should send for a specimen number of the *Journal for the Household*, an illustrated monthly fashion paper the size of Harper's Bazaar It contains much interesting reading matter, and illustrations and pieces of all kinds of Dry Goods are of much value to out of town consumers.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

MARKET ST. to FILBERT, - - N. W. Cor. of EIGHTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING 1881

EVERYTHING
NEW IN
SPRING SUITS

A. C. YATES & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

LEDGER BUILDING — PHILADELPHIA. — SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS

THE LATEST
FASHIONS IN
SPRING OVERCOATS

SPRING 1881

SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
SUITS,
CLOAKS,
INFANTS' OUTFITS,
ULSTERS,
SHAWLS,
WRAPS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
CLOAKINGS,
UNDERWEAR,
FRINGES,
BUTTONS,
GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
INSERTINGS,
RIBBONS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

DRY GOODS

BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

In Silks, we have thousands of dollars' worth of makes known to wear well at moderate prices—sometimes job lots *very cheap* In Dress Goods, our assortment of novelties and staples was never better We have cheap but good fabrics, to as high as you wish to pay The Paris novelties are unusually attractive In Cloaks and Ulsters we are told we have the best assortment in Philadelphia. In Ladies' Underwear, the exhibit is unrivaled while the Upholstery display was never better Gloves Handkerchiefs etc, etc, in latest colorings and styles Send for

OUR "FIRESIDE SHOPPING GUIDE."

COOPER & CONARD,

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,

832, 834, 836, 838 Market St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Established 1852 — Mention this paper

IVINS & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

RELIABLE GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILIP DOERR & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.,

No. 29 North Second Street,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞N. B.—Prices the lowest. Give us a call.

Go and See the Five and Ten Cent Bargains at

BARNARD'S.

GOODS worth Ten cents for Five Goods worth 15 to 20 cents for 10 and 15 and upwards A large lot of Tin Toys on wheels. Great Bargains now while the stock is full Stoves, Ranges, etc. Custom work made to order in Tin, Sheet-Iron or Copper. Stoves repaired. Hot Air Furnaces repaired, Roofing done at lowest prices for cash ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Only $20

for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Equal to any Singer in the market. *Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it.* This is the same style other companies retail for $50 All Machines warranted for three years Send for our Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address

CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,
17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BRISTOL, PA

Will re-open September 8th, 1880. Instruction in French and German by

MLLE. PARIGOT.

For circulars address,
MISS A. MERRIAM,
Principal.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LADIES who have not decided where to get their SPRING DRESSES made should call on

MISS M. B JOHNS

and get fitted properly, by the aid of the Delineator Particular attention to all who are so dom suited elsewhere 118 POND STREET, BRISTOL

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bucks, there will be sold upon the premises, in Bristol Township, Bucks County, on Friday, April 8th, at 2 o'clock P M the following described real estate, late the property of Abraham Whitehead, deceased, to wit All that certain messuage and tract of land situate upon the public road leading from China Hall to Bristol, in the Township of Bristol aforesaid, adjoining lands of Linford Freeman, Henry S Booz, Isaiah Goodwin, and Taylor & Baker, containing 38 acres and 27 perches of land. The improvements consist of a good Brick and Stone House, good barn, and all other necessary out buildings Conditions made known on day of sale by

JACOB WHITEHEAD,
Administrator of Abraham Whitehead, deceased.

WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of

BOOKS,

in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES,
BRACKETS, BASKETS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,

and a lot of useful and ornamental articles All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.

Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods.

J. H. BOSTWICK

STOP

Coughing by using a bottle of

BOILEAU'S COUGH SYRUP.

At 15 and 25 cents per bottle

If you have Frosted Feet, Boileau's

PERNIOTIC OR FROST WASH

Will cure them. 25 cents a bottle

SICILY CANARY SEED, PLAIN OR MIXED,

10 cents per pound, at

W. N. K. BOILEAU'S

DORRANCE STREET PHARMACY.

Notice of Application for a Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Tullytown Dairymen's Association," the character and object of which is the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy products, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

B F GILKESON, Solicitor

FEBRUARY 24, 1881

DORRANCE ST MEAT MARKET.

THEODORE CORNELL

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of

MEAT OF ALL KINDS,

at reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

W. GRACE,

GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER,

Paper Hanger.

Graining, &c.

Estimates furnished Town and country work solicited. NO. 112 CEDAR STREET, Above Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa

FOR RENT.

A NINE ROOM HOUSE, with all conveniences Radcliffe and Mulberry Sts, Bristol.

H. A BAILEY

DR. HUTCHINSON'S WORM DESTROYER

An Old and Tried Remedy. *Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive.* We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively *there is no remedy equal to* Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, *Round Seat, Long, and Tape*), that infest the human system *Physicians buy them* and give them to their suffering *patients. There is no humbug or quackery* about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25c. per box

A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

An Ordinance

To Provide for the Removal of Snow from the Pavements and Gutters of the Borough of Bristol

SECTION 1 Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that within twenty-four hours after each fall of snow, it shall be the duty of every person owning or occupying any property within the borough of Bristol to remove all snow from the sidewalks and gutters in front of and around their respective properties

SECTION 2 In case any owner or occupant as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to remove the snow as aforesaid, he she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two (2) Dollars, to be sued for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace within the borough of Bristol one half thereof to be paid to the Treasurer of the borough and the other half to the person suing for the same and for every day thereafter that any owner or occupant as aforesaid shall persist in such neglect or refusal, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two (2) Dollars, to be sued for and recovered as aforesaid

SECTION 3 All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 11th day of February A D 1881

A D GARWOOD, Burgess

Attest —J WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk

DELAVAU'S

Whooping Cough

REMEDY,

Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH—usually lasting so long besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time Being perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COLD ON THE CHEST it will make a speedy cure Price 50 cents WM W DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood Sts., Philadelphia For sale by all Druggists

For sale in Bristol by H G PETERS, 48 Mill St

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES Having added largely to his stock of Gold Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c to $2 50 per piece

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order, from 50c. to $3 00

W GRACE

Cedar Street above Episcopal Church, Bristol

—YOU CAN GET—

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

And guaranteed to fit you in every particular or money returned, at

SIMPSON'S, The Merchant Tailor,

75 HIGH STREET, BURLINGTON, N J

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF HORSES, one a good farm horse, the other a good driving horse

C W. PEIRCE

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED (14 TO 18 YEARS) to learn Photography. Six months time required For terms, apply at Bristol Photograph Gallery.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD NINE ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON Radcliffe street, for rent at nine dollars

Inquire of WM. J. JONES, Bristol, Penna

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SETS $3, UPWARDS. Teeth inserted over roots, new process. Impression in the morning, teeth same day. First-class assistants employed. Teeth extracted without pain Teeth repaired. Gold, Silver, Bone and Tin fillings, $1 00. DR. BASSET, 331 South Fifth Street, East side, near Pine street Philadelphia. Established 1857 Please mention this paper.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD,

Herd and other GRASS SEEDS, Seed Peas—all the best varieties Pure Vermont Seed Potatoes. Genuine No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

C B ROGERS,
No. 133 Market St., Phila.

Our Garden Manual and Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

FOR SALE.

THAT substantially built three-story double brick house, situated on the north corner of Radcliffe and Penn sts. Lot extending back 215 feet to Cedar street. Apply to or address,

EDWARD H. FOSTER, Bristol, Pa.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—Boil three pounds of veal for three hours in three quarts of water. Then strain and add to it a cupful of Vermicelli which has been previously boiled for twenty minutes in water Add salt to taste and serve with a plate of grated Parmesan cheese.

BAKED PICKEREL.—Clean and wipe a large pickerel and put in a baking pan with a very little water, in which a scant tablespoonful of butter has been placed. Bake the fish slowly, basting from time to time with the water in the pan. Make in a double kettle, over the fire, a sauce of a cup of rich milk thickened with a scant teaspoonful of flour. Add to it a little finely chopped parsley, a piece of fresh butter size of a walnut, and the gravy from the baking-pan Let it come to a boil, and when the fish is placed unbroken on a hot platter, pour the sauce around it, and garnish with water-cress.

BEEFSTEAK AUX POMMES DE TERRE.—Take a large and tender steak, bone it, and scatter over it bits of butter, salt and pepper, and a little sage and finely chopped onions Over that spread a thick cushion of mashed potato well seasoned with salt, fresh butter, and a very little milk. Roll up the steak with the potato inside and fasten the side and the ends with skewers Put the steak in a baking pan with a large cupful of stock or gravy and let it cook slowly, basting like a chicken. Serve with a rim of mashed potato around the platter and garnish with water-cress.

BROILED CHICKEN.—Clean and split open the chicken and broil it on the gridiron over a clear fire. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, spread it with the best fresh butter and serve on a hot platter with a few sprigs of watercress around it. Serve the lettuce salad with it. Dress the salad with oil, salt, pepper and vinegar.

JELLY CUSTARD.—To one cupful of any sort of jelly add one egg, and beat well together with three teaspoons of cream or milk. After mixing thoroughly bake in a good crust.

MARLBOROUGH PIE.—Grate six apples, one cup sugar, three tablespoons melted butter, four eggs, juice and grated rind of a lemon, two tablespoons brandy or wine, if you choose; if not, omit it. Bake in an under, but without top crust.

EGG DUMPLINGS.—Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick as for pound cake. Have a clean saucepan of boiling water, let the water boil fast, drop in the butter by the tablespoonful (four or five minutes will boil them), take them with a skimmer on a dish, put a bit of butter and grated nutmeg, with syrup or sugar over them.

A dance concluded the Bangor reception to Mr. Hamlin, the ex-Senator, it is related, "leading off in a contra."

President Garfield, at his reception the other day gave the most vigorous handshaking to an elderly, plainly-dressed, motherly-looking woman wearing a gray woollen shawl and an old-time bonnet, innocent of feather or flower. She said but a few words, and was evidently a stranger; but perhaps the honest face and almost homespun attire spoke to his heart, for his face beamed with the kindest of smiles, and she received the heartiest greeting of any one.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—The island of Juan Fernandez, which De Foe has made immortal as the scene of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe, was some time since leased by the Chilian government, to which it belongs, to a man named Von Rodt, the son of a Protestant clergyman at Berne, Switzerland. The career of Von Rodt has been almost as adventurous as that of Crusoe himself, and in that respect he is worthy to be the successor of De Foe's hero. At the age of 21 Von Rodt entered the Austrian service as Lieutenant of Cuirassiers, and fought valiantly during the campaign of 1866, receiving at Nachod a wound so severe that he was obliged to quit the service. After the termination of the war he went to live at Paris on a small pension allowed him by the Austrian government. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out he enlisted in a French regiment of the line and distinguished himself by his bravery at Champigny. In 1871 he emigrated to Chili, and engaged in trade with so much success that he was able to lease the island of Juan Fernandez. He purchased a steamer and transported thither a small colony of agriculturalists. He raises on the island cattle and vegetables, which he sells to the whalers that revictual there. He governs his subjects after the fashion of Crusoe, distributing to them rations in person and keeping a patriarchal eye on their morals and education. His affairs prosper marvellously, and he has already succeeded in putting in cultivation more than the half of the island.—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

HOW THE FRENCH WORKMAN LIVES.—The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing His bouillon is the liquid essence of beef at a penny per bowl His bread at the restaurant is thrown in without any charge, and is the best in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee, not slops. His half-bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing twelve cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening at one of the many minor theatres, with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a nicely cushioned seat at the theatre. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipes, smoke, drunkenness, yelling, or howling. The Jardin des Plantes, the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, Palace of the Luxumbourg and Versailles, are free to him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choicest treasures at small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean the constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of everything which makes it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any other country, means a utilization of what America throws away, but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to a barren existence of work and bread and water.

There seems to be a genuine temperance revival in several of the Southern States South Carolina led the way early in the winter with a stringent liquor law, and now North Carolina has been presented by her Legislature with an act prohibiting the sale or purchase of any spirituous liquors, except wine and cider, under heavy penalties. Meanwhile Texas has caught the fever and it is predicted will adopt a constitutional amendment making total abstinence the law if not the practice of the land. There is fresh hope of the millennium when the chivalry thus go back on their whiskey.—*Press.*

Among the current wholesome maxims, which we may regard as the condensed wisdom of the past on this subject are these:

Never put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.

Never leave to another what you can do yourself.

The more haste the less speed.

One thing at a time.

A stitch in time saves nine.

An enterprising tradesman, having an eye to the beautiful, and desiring also to make his show windows attractive to passers-by, and to his customers as well as himself, has adorned it with a handsome plaster bust. It is a beautiful thing and the owner was highly gratified when the other day a customer came into his shop and spoke about it. Said the customer "Ah, Mr. Blank, that's a handsome figure in your window" "Yes," said the tickled tradesman, "I call it so myself, sir, so I do." "Your taste is excellent," pursued the customer, "and I am glad to see a love of art developing. What is the figure—Hebe?" And he took off his hat and mopped his fevered brow as the tradesman replied, "Oh, no sir, it's plaster of Paris"

During the recent storms in Scotland, when all travel was interrupted by snowdrifts and when the telegraph wires were prostrated by the hurricanes, a despatch was sent by a very roundabout way from Peterhead to Aberdeen, which are only twenty-seven miles apart. They are both situated on the North Sea, and the message was first sent from Peterhead by cable under the sea to Egersund, Norway, and translated into Norwegian. Thence it was despatched by Arendal to Christiania, and from the Norwegian capital to Gothenburg, in Sweden. From Gothenburg it was forwarded to Newcastle, where it was again translated into English, and then returned to Aberdeen by way of Edinburgh, six hours after leaving Peterhead.

A Galveston man went to the doctor and told him "Doctor, there is something the matter with my brain. After any severe mental exertions I have a headache. What is the remedy for it?" "The best remedy is to get yourself elected to the Legislature, where you will have no occasion to think." The patient replied if it wasn't for the sake of his children he would make the experiment. He didn't want them to go through life with a stigma attached to their names.

Anna Dickinson is to play "Hamlet," and an attempt will be made to engage Bernhardt for the "Ghost."

[Elgin (Ill.) Daily Leader.]

☞ The subjoined opinion, we perceive, is by J. A. Daniels, Esq., of Messrs Stogdill & Daniels, attorneys, La Crosse, Wis., and appears in the La Crosse *Chronicle* Sometime since I was attacked with pain in and below one of my knee joints. A few applications of St. Jacob's Oil quieted the pain and relieved the inflammation. I regard it as a valuable medicine.

☞ We have sold Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh for the past year, have never had a complaint but have received praises. It gives satisfaction to every one using it. Nat. Wolfe & Co, Druggists, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 28, 1880.

☞ MR. C. B PORTER, Druggist, Towanda, Pa For several years I have been troubled with catarrh, have tried many remedies, without much relief. Ely's Cream Balm has proved to be the article desired, having wonderful results in my case. I believe it to be, the only cure. L. B. COBURN, Towanda Pa., May 14, 1879.

☞ Political Speakers do it.
Lecturers and Ministers do it.
Senators and Congressmen do it.
Judges and Lawyers do it.
Actors and Artists do it.
Merchants and Tradesmen do it
Farmers and Mechanics do it.

In the Forum, Counting-house, Workshop, Studio, and even in the Editors Sanctum, the universal reply to the question, "What do you take for a cough or cold" is "Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound."

Kind Captain, I've important information
Sing hey! the gallant captain that you are,
About a very certain inclination
Of all who have a cold to buy Sines Tar—
Wild Cherry and Hoarhound

Kind Captain, your young lady is a'sighing,
Sing hey! the gallant Captain that you are,
This very night she's been loudly crying,
For a 25c. bottle of Sines Tar—
Wild Cherry and Hoarhound

Later and more compact — Tar secured—Cold cured.

Worth Remembering.

Now that good times are again upon us, before indulging in extravagant show, it is worth remembering that no one can enjoy the pleasantest surroundings if in bad health. There are hundreds of miserable people going about to-day with disordered stomach, liver or kidneys, or a dry, hacking cough, and one foot in the grave, when a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the expensive doctors and quack medicines they have ever tried. It always makes the blood pure and rich, and will build you up and give you good health at little cost. Read of it in another column.

☞ Every one is acquainted with the old nursery story about the hen that hatched the ducks, and how one fine day they went swimming in the pond near by, and the inducements she offered them to keep out of the water, but it may not be generally known that whenever poultry has anything to talk about in these later and more enlightened days, their conversation always turns to the benefits their species have derived from the use of M. B. Roberts' Poultry Powder. 25 cents per package, by all druggists.

☞ Englishmen formerly supposed that American running horses were very inferior to theirs, but during the last two years Parole, Wallenstein and other fast ones that were sent from this country to England, have won hundreds of thousands of dollars for such Americans as the Messrs. Lorillard, James Gorden Bennett, &c The Englishmen, have investigated the reasons for the great success of American horses, and find that they are kept in such fine condition by the constant use of M. B. Roberts' Horse Powder.—*Sporting News.*

☞ You will find it much easier to catch a cold at this season of the year than to get rid of one, unless you use a bottle of Sines's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound.

☞ Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 533 Western Ave., Lynn., Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

☞ We were greatly amused some day since by seeing one of our venerable citizens, who had been bowed down by rheumatism, throw away his crutches and declare himself just as young as he used to be, and now he is recommending Roberts' Embrocation to every old lady in town. Great liniment that.

☞ W. Grace, 112 Cedar street above, Episcopal Church, Bristol Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail. Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞ For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bristol Prices for Groceries

AT

WOOD'S CASH STORE.

Best Hams, warranted,	11½c. lb.
New Carolina Rice,	6c.
Oat Meal,	5 c
Flour, best,	20c. bag.
Buckwheat,	2.90 cwt.
Good Starch,	4c. lb
Good Tea,	30c. lb.
Better Tea,	40c. lb
Good coffee,	18c
Better coffee,	20c. lb
Best Rio,	25c. lb.
Mackerel, fat,	2c. each.
Washing Soap,	2, 3, 4c.
Canned Tomatoes	10c.
Canned Table Peaches,	17c.
Splendid N. O Molasses,	50c. gal.
Fine Syrup,	50c. gal
Trenton Crackers,	9c. lb
Mince Meat,	9c. lb.
Fine Raisins	10 lb.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the world Lasts longer than any others Always in good condition Cures sores cuts bruise and corns Costs but little more than the imitations Every package has the trade mark. Call for the genuine and take no other

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents Outfit free Address P O VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free Address F SWAIN & Co, Augusta, Me

$5 AND UPWARDS. Parties with limited capital desiring to become interested in Mining enterprises at *bottom figures* please send address for *free* prospectus to JOSIAH FLETCHER, 57 Broadway, N Y City

H. A. Bradfield,

AGENT FOR

DECKER & BRO. AND HAINES BROS.

PIANOS,

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS,

VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, TAMBOURINES.

The best quality of violin, banjo, and guitar strings, at low prices. A large assortment of sheet music on hand Also a full supply of Fancy Stationery, Stereoscopic views, school stationery, and pocket cutlery, etc., etc 28 RADCLIFFE Street, Bristol, Pa

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify On account of its proven merits it is to-day commended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness and is especially adapted to the Change of Life It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the great est and best remedy that has ever been discovered It permeates every portion of the system and gives new life and vigor It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use It will at all times and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1 00 Six bottles for $5 00 Sent by mail in the form of pills also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price $1.00, per box, for either Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr H Pursell, Bristol.

J. K. WILDMAN,

No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS

of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds

EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured

INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.

AT

Livingston Mills,

BRISTOL, PA. 42

At J. Milnor's Store,

Corner of Wood and Washington st

BRISTOL, PA.,

Can always be found a full line of

Fine Groceries and Provisions

consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line

FOSTER'S,

The up-town store, where you can always find a fine assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

also DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, at prices that will give satisfaction Please call and be convinced.
EDWARD H FOSTER,
15 Dorrance street, Bristol

Money collected — Property rented.

A. WEIR GILKESON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bristol, Pa.

Pensions obtained — Office with B. F. GILKESON.

FOR RENT.

A HANDSOME MANSION, with carriage house and large grounds (about 4½ acres) with shade trees and fruit, situate on the river Delaware, at Cold Spring Station New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1½ miles above Bristol, Pa.
Address M H BROWN,
719 Walnut Street, Phila

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES T SHERWOOD, deceased, late of Bristol Township All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
WILLIAM B BAKER, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1881—37th YEAR.

Eclectic Magazine

OF

Foreign Literature Science, and Art.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all classes of readers are consulted in the articles presented Its plan includes **Science, Essays Reviews Sketches, Travels, Poetry Novels, Short Stories, etc** With the number for January, 1881, the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE will be enlarged to such an extent as will give about

Two Hundred Pages of Additional Reading Matter during the Year.

This increase of space will afford the opportunity not merely for an increased quantity but for a much greater variety of reading matter, and the publisher confidently promises that the opportunity shall be so utilized that the ECLECTIC will be more valuable, more readable, and more satisfactory than ever before The same pains will be taken as hitherto to exclude articles which are trivial in character, or of merely transient interest, but larger space will be assigned to articles of a popular and entertaining cast, and with ample materials of the best quality at command, **the ECLECTIC will be made the ideal Family Magazine.**

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SUNDAYS—3:15, 6 21 A M, 12 25, 5 24, 6 57. 7.10, 9 28, 10.51, 12 05 P M

For Kensington.
6:50, 7:36 8:21, 9:40 A M, 12:25, 3:20, 3 55, 5.51, 7:21 P M
SUNDAYS—12:25, 5:21 P. M.

For New York.
12:54, 7.37, 9:15, 11:43 A M 6:31, 8:39 P M
SUNDAYS—12:54, 9:15 A M, 8:39 P M

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From Trenton.
2:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:20, 10.28, A. M, 12:01, 12:55, 2:45, 3:20, 3 35, 5:30, 6.40, 7:00, 9.05, 10 32, 11.16 P M
SUNDAYS—3:15, 6:21 A M, 12:25, 5:24, 6:57, 9:28, 10:51, 12:05 P M

From Kensington.
7:00, 7:45, 8:35, 10:15 A M., 2:15, 4:15, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, P M
SUNDAYS—9:00 A M., 2:15 P. M.

From West Philadelphia.
12:01 Night, 5:20, 6:30, 7:00, 7 40, 8:30, 10 00, 11:00, A M, 12:01 Noon 2:00, 4:10, 4:45, 5:20, 5.45, 6 05, 6.30, 7:45, 8 00, 8:30 P M
SUNDAYS—12:01, 8:10, 8:45 A M., 2:00, 6:00, 8:00 P M.

From New York.
8.40, 11:00, A M, 1:00, 5 00, 7 00, 8.30, 10 00, 12 00 P M
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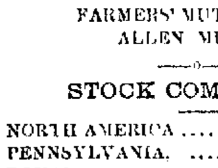

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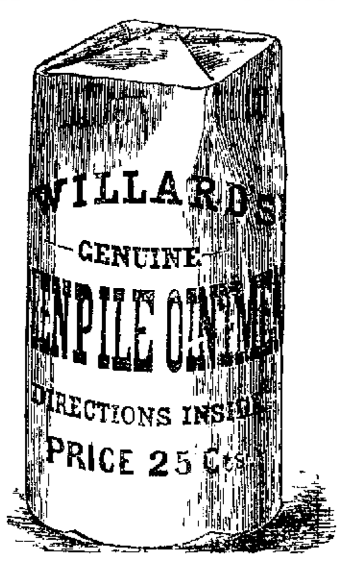

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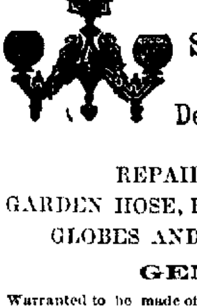

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